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SOVIET DISARMAMENT PLANS, MARXIST IDEALS VIEWED

PM021615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by Prof Yu. Pankov: "Disarmament -- An Ideal of Socialism"]

[Text] The package of questions connected with the task of disarmament is a pivotal, urgent problem of our time. How to curb the arms race imposed on the world by imperialism? -- that is what is worrying the peoples of all countries. The special significance of this problem in our day is explained by the threat hanging over mankind in connection with the continuous buildup of nuclear missile arsenals.

The organized workers' movement, which adheres to the positions of scientific socialism elaborated by K. Marx and F. Engels and developed by V.I. Lenin, has long since defined its principled attitude toward the stockpiling of armaments and toward militarism which have been manifested particularly powerfully at the imperialist stage of capitalism's development. V.I. Lenin wrote of "the blatant, glaring harm of militarism." He noted: "Present day militarism is the result of capitalism."

In the communists' policy documents -- the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the "Founding Manifesto of the International Comradeship of Workers" [Uchreditelnyy Manifest Mezhdunardonogo Tovarishehestva Robochikh] and others -- the Marxists set the working class noble goals. "...Seeking to ensure," K. Marx wrote, "that the simple laws of morality and justice by which private individuals must be guided in their relationships become the supreme laws in relations between peoples." Proceeding from this line, back at the end of the last century F. Engels viewed the prospect of disarmament as a guarantee of peace. He wrote: "...Disarmament, and thus the guaranteeing of peace, is possible."

This fundamental approach was developed by V.I. Lenin. In 1916, at the height of World War I, he advanced the proposition that "disarmament is an ideal of socialism." These words were uttered over 60 years ago, but they still define the line of the socialist states and communist and workers' parties with respect to disarmament, which they view as a paramount specific task.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has made specific changes to the nature of international relations and opened a new page in the struggle for disarmament. A worker and peasant state which proclaimed peace as one of its basic objectives appeared in the world arena.

The slogan of disarmament as a practical task of the Soviet state's foreign policy was advanced by V.I. Lenin. Back in 1922, at the first session of the Genoa conference, on his instructions the Soviet delegation submitted a proposal on the universal reduction of armaments. In December of the same year an international conference on disarmament was convened in Moscow with the participation of the RSFSR and neighboring states -- Poland, Finland and several others. That was the first conference of this kind since the 1914-18 world war. At the conference the Soviet delegation suggested to its partners that they reduce the numerical strength of their armies by 75 percent over the next 18-24 months.

After World War II, when new lethal types of weapons of mass destruction were developed, the Soviet Union's struggle for the limitation of the arms race and disarmament entered a qualitatively new phase.

The USSR's unceasing efforts in this direction are borne out in particular by the fact that in the past 35 years the Soviet Union has put forward over 100 specific peace initiatives -- from partial measures to ban nuclear and then thermonuclear weapons to total disarmament.

The document recently published by the United Nations contains a list of 230 proposals in the disarmament sphere submitted to the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and other forums by all UN states over the entire period of that international organization's existence. Of these 80, that is, over one-third, were made by the Soviet Union.

At the UN General Assembly 36th session now underway, the USSR has put forward new initiatives which have generated widespread support, in particular initiatives on the adoption of a declaration pronouncing first use of nuclear weapons to be a very grave crime against mankind.

It is precisely thanks to the peace-loving activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries relying on the new correlation of forces in the world and the growth of socialism's economic and defense might that a marked normalization of the international climate took place in the seventies. The policy of detente began to gather strength and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems was strengthened and filled with specific content.

In the course of the implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses during the seventies, considerable positive results were achieved in the sphere of the limitation of the arms race and of disarmament. In particular international agreements were concluded on the banning of the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the sea floor and ocean bed, the destruction of bacteriological weapons and the prohibition of the modification of the natural environment for military purposes. Agreements were also signed between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation and the prevention of nuclear war. It was during these years that confidence-building measures in Europe began to be implmennted. A definite system of treaties was created on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. The first UN General Assembly special session devoted to disarmament was held and adopted useful decision.

The results of the talks held in the seventies attested that disarmament is no abstract dream. Real measures in this field are entirely possible and feasible. What has been achieved in the past decade has laid a good foundation for further steps toward the reduction of armaments and disarmament.

However, at the junction of the seventies and eighties mankind has again been faced with an aggravation of the international situation and the intensification of the danger of a nuclear conflict. The source of this threat is the transition to a counteroffensive against detente and against equal international cooperation by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism intent on altering the prevailing equilibrium of forces in the world and achieving military superiority.

As a result of the course they have adopted, the world is now witnessing the imperialist states' budget appropriations for military purposes growing on an enormous scale.

U.S. military expenditure is particularly large. In fiscal 1981 it totaled $171.5 billion, according to official information. In 1982 it will exceed $226 billion, and it will continue to grow in subsequent years. As for the NATO aggressive bloc as a whole, in which the American militarists rule the roost, in the postwar years it has spent approximately $3.5 trillion on military purposes.

These huge sums go on developing and launching the production of new nuclear weapons systems, forming interventionist "rapid deployment forces" and extending the network of military bases on foreign territory. New strategic concepts intended to "legalize" nuclear war are put forward. The influence of the military-industrial complex on U.S. policy has strengthened still further.

"There are things more important than peace, there are things that Americans should be willing to fight for" -- that blasphemous slogan was put into circulation by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. The United States is striving to involve its allies in military blocs in the militarist escalation by intimidating them with the "Soviet military threat" myth.

In the complex international situation which has arisen, the CPSU and the Soviet state are manifesting truly Leninist restraint, firmness and adherence to principle, upholding and implementing the course of preserving peace and ensuring international security, refusing to yield to provocations and at the same time rebuffing imperialist claims. The foreign policy decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which have become known as the peace program for the eighties, were a new contribution to the Soviet Union's struggle for peace.

From the lofty platform of the congress, our country declared its readiness to continue without delay strategic arms limitation talks with the United States, while preserving all existing positive achievements in this sphere, on the basis of the equality and identical security of the sides. The Soviet Union raised the issue of limiting the deployment of new nuclear missile submarines -- the Ohio class in the United States and similar ones in the USSR -- and also of banning the modernization of existing ballistic missiles deployed on these boats and the creation of new ones. The USSR also proposed that agreement be reached on extending confidence-building measures in Europe in the military sphere and their zone of application and on imposing a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe by NATO countries and the USSR, including American forward-based nuclear facilities, of course. These and other peace initiatives from the 26th CPSU Congress proved yet again that the concepts of peace and socialism are indivisible.

Militarist Western circles and also the Beijing leaders are trying to distort the peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, referring to their own invention of the "military threat" from the Soviet Union. Answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question the other day, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, as well as of the Soviet people as a whole, are aimed at preventing nuclear war altogether and eliminating the very threat of its breaking out."

Soviet military doctrine proceeds on the basis of purely defensive tasks. Naturally, the Soviet Union has everything it needs to defend itself and its allies against possible aggression. But the USSR has never armed itself for the sake of arms, it has never been and never will be the initiator of an arms race. All that Soviet people do in the military sphere is done in order to ensure the security of their country and the other socialist countries against attack and to prevent aggression.

The Soviet state's love of peace is not a short-term phenomenon. It arises organically from the essence of a society which has rid itself of class exploitation. In the USSR there are no classes or groups with an interest in armed conflicts or the arms race or standing to gain from the death business. In order to implement the supreme aim -- the all-round satisfaction of the working person's material and spiritual requirements -- peaceful conditions are needed. Hence the principled, consistent Leninist peace policy.

The results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with leaders of the fraternal parties and countries in the Crimea in July-August of this year indicate with the utmost clarity the socialist states' readiness for dialogue and cooperation with all forces which are concerned at the present state of international affairs and which are striving to strengthen international security. The necessary coordination of the socialist community countries' foreign policy will undoubtedly help promote the progress of their peace initiatives on the most complex and explosive problems of present-day world politics.

Addressing the parliaments and peoples of the world, the USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declared to the world: "The Soviet Union threatens nobody and seeks no confrontation with any state, West or East. The Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek military superiority. It has not been and will not be the initiator of new arms race spirals. There is no type of arms which it would not agree to limit and ban on a mutual basis, by agreement with other states."

This stance fully accords with V.I. Lenin's behests and the ideals of socialism.

CSCE SESSION MUST AGREE ON DISARMAMENT PARLEY

Vernikov in IZVESTIYA

PM021533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vernikov "International Commentary": "Madrid: Before an Important Stage"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant countries is a truly unique forum at which the continent's future and destiny are being discussed with interest. It has now been going on for approxmiately 1 year, and its next stage begins 27 October.

The work schedule or the length of the debate do not matter, although we undoubtedly value time and would not want to waste it on fruitless and empty wrangling. What matters are results, achieving really constructive results which would really help to deepen and advance the all-European process of detente. It was for this noble aim that the Madrid meeting was convened, and it is no fault of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, or of certain neutral and nonaligned states, that this has not yet happened.

Still, much has been done in the course of elaborating a constructive final document. As is known, almost all countries have agreed on two of its three sections, although it was not at all easy to achieve this because of the obstructionist line -- which was simply unacceptable to the majority -- of the U.S. delegation and of certain NATO countries following their transatlantic partner. But in the new stage of work which is beginning, the meeting must tackle the chief step of reaching agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, thereby supplementing the political aspect of the burning problem of security on the continent with concrete measures in the military sphere.

In other words, all the Madrid meeting participants are faced with openly demonstrating their will for peace. It is characteristic that no one now doubts the need to convene such a conference. And yet at the very start of the Madrid meeting's work, when this proposal was submitted on the socialist countries' behalf, it was given a hostile reception by the U.S. delegation and other Western states, which saw it as "just a propaganda trick of the Russians." Events in recent months, chiefly the widely publicized huge U.S. militarist preparations, the U.S. desire to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe against the will of millions of people and also the misanthropic doctrine proclaimed by President R. Reagan of "limited" nuclear war, have shown not only the need for and the extreme opportuneness of such a conference but the profound perspicacity of the socialist countries, which are really concerned for Europe's peaceful future.

All people of the continent, not just the Soviet Union, have a paramount need for a conference on military detente and disarmament. The Madrid meeting's mandate to hold it would really be the most significant result of this forum, which would thereby justify the hopes of all Europeans. Much has already been done for this, and now the delegation heads in Madrid must display maximum good will and patience, not allowing what has already been achieved to be cast to the winds during the discussion of the very important, delicate question of the zones of application of confidence-building measures -- a key question for agreement in principle on convening the conference.

The Soviet Union's proposal on this problem -- a proposal dictated by genuine concern for equal security for all the participant countries -- provides for the zone of confidence to be extended to the whole of the European part of the USSR on condition of a corresponding (let us especially emphasize tha corresponding means reasonable and equal!) extension of such measures by the West.

So far, unfortunately, the Western countries have not submitted an adequate proposal on zones of application of confidence-building measures but have merely tried their utmost to smear the Soviet proposal. The U.S. desire to regard the European continent as just a geographic concept when interpreting the question of zones of application of confidence-building measures pursues the aim of securing one-sided advantages to the detriment of the socialist countries.

And so, workdays are coming once again to Madrid's Palace of Congresses. The very near future will show whether this will be another stage of the meeting or the final stage, as the interests of peace and security in Europe insistently demand. The continent's peoples expect such long and painstaking work to result in a weighty final document, which will worthily serve the cause of consolidating and deepening all-European detente.

Report on Ilichev Speech

PM021451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Chenyshev Dispatch: "Discussion Resumed"]

[Text] Madrid, 27 Oct -- The meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states resumed in the Spanish capital today.

Addressing the plenary session the head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev, noted that a considerable part of the Madrid meeting's final document had already been agreed on the eve of the recess. He stressed the special importance of progress achieved on the central question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet Union, he said, is making persistent efforts to ensure the Madrid meeting's success. The results of the summer's meetings in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries clearly show that the socialist countries are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces concerned about the present state of international affairs and eager to strengthen international security.

Speaking bluntly, the speaker said, it is difficult to escape the impression that the deliberate, tendentious exaggeration of complexities at the meeting is not being done without reason, and with the aim of not alleviating but complicating work at the Madrid meeting and of pushing it onto the wrong track, leading to an impasse. We do not share such an approach but look at things more realistically.

The issue of the zone of the future confidence-building measures is practically the only substantial element left to be agreed on to conclude the formulation of the mandate for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It was clearly stated from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum that the Soviet Union is prepared to extend the confidence-building measures to its entire European area -- conditional on a corresponding extension of the zone of confidence-building measures from the Western states' side. Such a broad and constructive approach from the Soviet Union would seem to require a serious counter-step. But the Western states clearly have not hurried to answer, and the Soviet Union, guided by the interests of the affair, has stated that if the Western countries are not prepared to reply now they could do so at the conference itself. However, the Western countries have hitherto made no constructive move in reply. It takes more than one side to move on such an important issue.

The peoples expect from the Madrid meeting concrete results and a fitting contribution to the cause of strengthening security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

STUDIO PROGRAM DISCUSSES SOVIET U.S. RELATIONS

OW011451 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 Oct 81

["Studio 9" program moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee's International Informational Information Department -- recorded]

[Text] Hello comrades. We are again meeting with you in "Studio 9" of the Ostankino television center to discuss important topical problems of international life. Today Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department, are participating in our discussion.

The mail received by "Studio 9" recently has included many of your letters in which the authors write about the negative trends in the development of processes in the international political arena. For example, Ivan Sergeyevich Popov, our regular television viewer who lives in Leningrad, writes: The fact that the contemporary international situation has become noticeably more complicated when compared to even the recent past is obvious. It would be good if the participants of the regular "Studio 9" program would give consideration to this problem. This request has been conveyed in many of the letters we have received from you.

Indeed the course of events in the international arena is now marked by many negative elements, although this process is a very complicated one and it would be incorrect to pay attention to and take into consideration only the negative factors in the process of development of the international situation. But if we are to talk about the negative factors and about the unfavorable factor, then one of these factors which is extremely influential and has a great influence on the course of events in the world is Soviet-American relations, as they are presently taking shape, and their contemporary nature. Indeed, a certain deterioration in Soviet-American relations has been occurring recently which is linked with the political turnabout that is still being carried out by the ruling circles in Washington.

I would now like to begin our talk today, our discussion today, with a request to you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, to express your opinion on the reasons for the presently deteriorating relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Arbatov] From the very beginning it was clear to us -- and there were no doubts on this score, as has always been noted -- that the struggle for detente is precisely a struggle, a very complicated struggle against very strong opponents, a struggle in which every step forward is won at the expense of very great efforts and exertion. It is a struggle in which it is impossible to be always ascending and in which it is inevitable to have certain setbacks and periods of recession which supersede periods of advancement and in which certain zig-zags are unavoidable, and so forth.

If we are to talk about this change of the team in Washington, I would first of all like to say that to a certain extent it is not even related to foreign policy because -- if we consider the preelection struggle in the United States -- discussion was sooner concentrated on economic factors which played a particularly great role during the election campaign, and simply on disappointment with Carter, and so forth.

At the same time, of course, there were also foreign policy conditions which made the task of gaining power for the hawks in America, and for the hardliners, somewhat easier than had been the case in the past. Well, I would call this a wave of chauvinism which they succeeded in stirring up after the well-known events in Iran when it was speculated that these events showed that America was no longer being reckoned with and that the entire blame for this lay with the fact that America had insufficient military might, although I cannot imagine how, if America had another 10 aircraft carriers, or battleships, or another 1,000 missiles that this could have helped change the situation.

But it worked on the Americans. And then, besides this, the campaign concerning the so-called Soviet military threat, which was waged for many years, also began to have its effect. So it was in precisely these conditions that the champions of the toughest possible militarist course was able to seize -- well, we could say so -- the White House and to take the government with a considerable majority.

Now the main thing in the entire complex of reasons, I would therefore say, is nevertheless the fact that the opponents of detente have always been strong and have remained strong, and that generally the struggle of the seventies was not conclusively decided in America, I mean the struggle among the American ruling circles as to whether the extreme or moderate group would determine American policy.

[Zorin] Well, now you are speaking of two trends in American policy. Both of these trends are in fact clearly perceptible. It would be interesting to know what you think of the state of the struggle between these two trends now.

[Arbatov] Well, if we are to speak about American policy, then of course we can say that the most extremist views have prevailed in the question of military spending, and generally in American behavior in the international arena. Well, of course, many say that maybe these people bark more than they bite. It is still difficult and too early to judge. But they do in fact bark a lot, and a lot of militaristic talk can be heard coming from Washington every day. This is not just talk. There are military appropriations, decisions on military programs, certain U.S. positions and actions on various continents, and interference into the affairs of a number of countries -- all of this has become a reality. Therefore, we are undoubtedly seeing a period which gives cause to remember the cold war and to suspect that quite a lot has been done to sweep aside all the positive things that were accumulated at the expense of great labor in international relations and thus a big step has been taken toward a cold war.

[Zorin] Well, I would like to...excuse me, you wish to add something.

[Kobysh] Yes, I would like to add a few words. I think that the analysis made by Georgiy Arkadyevich is absolutely correct. But I would like to note another side to this whole matter. Of course there are both nonprofessional and professional people in Washington, and there are people there who know perfectly well how things really stand, particularly the fact that a military strategic parity exists.

I think that this course toward confrontation, toward the exceptional application, so to speak, of forceful methods carries a considerable element of bluff because under conditions of military strategic parity, an attempt to intimidate us, an attempt to play poker -- although it is a very dangerous game of poker because it is a nuclear game -- is in many ways an attempt to take us with a heedless rush [vzyat nas na ura], so to speak.

[Arbatov] Yes, this is so. Although in itself, the cold war also consisted of this -- to a considerable extent, at least -- beginning when the Americans lost their monopoly over nuclear weapons. However, this in itself is a dangerous policy.

[Kobysh] Yes, dangerous.

[Arabatov] Because it can lead to conflicts, to escalation. After all, in the neclear age it is not enough to simply think to yourself that you will not -- as far as possible -- start a war. It creates conditions. It actively creates conditions in which even the course of events will not draw you into a war, particularly in a situation involving more than two nuclear powers who, after all, are not in control of many things in the world, and weapons systems are being developed which will further destabilize the balance, or in any case create illusions that will somehow increase the shakiness and instability of the world. Of course the balance in itself seems to be sufficiently stable and durable, and even the hottest heads in America, no matter what they say, cannot fail to understand the outcome of a real adventure. Games of this kind which are created around this bluff have become a craze in America.

[Zorin] Naturally a question arises. Presently there is a hardline course attempting to reject what was achieved in the previous decade. However, in a practical policy, there are not only subjective but also objective factors. After all, the fairly long period of detente with which the ruling circles of the United States went along -- although whether they were forced to go along with it or not is another question -- was a fact.

Why is it that in the past Washington preferred to follow a course toward detente and not the course which the present administration has proclaimed? Vitaliy Ivanovich, how do you view this?

[Kobysh] This is a very difficult question, Valentin Sergeyevich, and I can only give you a manifold answer. Due to time limitations I will be brief.

We Marxist dialecticians view all manifestations in terms of time and space. Let's restore that period in our minds -- the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. Not only the ruling class in the United States but the broad U.S. population clearly understood that they were not simply bogged down in the Vietnam War, but that it had been catastrophically lost, that it was the greatest national catastrophe, and that it was a most disappointing and shameful military and political defeat. The country was plunged into the deepest moral crisis.

[Arbatov] Moral and political, it can be said.

[Kobysh] Yes, moral and political. If you recall, a fairly broad antiwar movement sprang up in the United States at that time. Under these conditions detente was seen as something quite alluring even to the ruling class, even to the ultraconservatives -- particularly the ultraconservatives, because I doubt if the liberals were bold enough to support it.

This is how Nixon emerged as a champion of detente in the United States. This appeared to be a way out of a deadlock, a way to save face. For a while detente became the official policy of the U.S. administration. I would like to immediately point out, so there are no misinterpretations, that of course when the decision was being adopted -- and it was obviously decided to follow this policy -- certain calculations were made and various stakes were placed.

It probably seemed to some in Washington, and not only in Washington, that the policy of detente would neutralize and impede the social and economic processes occuring in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement. They even felt that under the conditions of detente it would be easier for them to struggle against socialism, erode it, undermine the socialist community, and so forth.

As you know, nothing came of this. On the contrary, under the conditions of peace and detente, socialism was further consolidated. The actions of the working peiole in capitalist countries did not end, they continued. The national liberation movement did not cease, it intensified. Presently, when many in Washington look at a map of the world, it simply evokes horror. They link this to the actions of the Soviet Union, to the intrigues of communism. What has the Soviet Union to do with this if history is simply marching ahead and it is not in anyone's power to stop this march? Changes are occurring in Africa, Asia and Latin America which are quite natural. In their time, they have also occurred in the United States.

[Arbatov] Vitaliy Ivanovich, of course I do not think that the significance of the Vietnam War and of the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam War should by any means be underestimated. But I think that it was more of a catalyst. A catalyst. But generally, even recalling for instance the talk at the time -- and you probably remember it well for during this period you were a journalist very closely linked with and constantly writing about the United States -- you understand that generally I must say that, after all, the fact that the cold war is untenable -- and moreover it is hard to imagine a nuclear war in conditions such as this correlation of forces when nuclear weapons already make it rather pointless to count on victory in the traditional sense of the world -- had somehow begun to dawn on people a long time ago.

There were some attempts before this -- some attempts were made at the end of the fifties and in the sixties. For you see, of course, that Vietnam played a very great role because it accelerated all these processes. But at that moment they began to make a lot more far-reaching conclusions about Vietnam in America. And not only about Vietnam and the fact that such wars should not be initiated. They generally concluded that the whole ideology and philosophy of the cold war was wrong and that the arms race must be restricted. And it was precisely at this time that talks began and the strategic arms limitation process started. So I think that somewhat more lies behind this.

That the present U.S. leaders are trying to make people forget the lessons of Vietnam and to cure them of the so-called Vietnam syndrome is another issue. Generally they are attempting to make people forget history. Now this can probably be done for a certain period of time on some issues, but generally not very many. You remember now unanimous the American public was in its opposition to direct interference in El Salvador.

[Zorin] Quite recently.

[Arbatov] Quite recently. And they were obviously forced to simply withdraw.

[Zorin] Very well, Georgiy Arkadyevich, if you and Vitaliy Ivanovich have said that there was an objective basis behind the turn to detente which Washington took in the seventies -- at least that is how I understood you -- then naturally there is a question: What underlies the present turn? What are the aims of those in Washington who have now taken this negative turn in Soviet-American relations?

[Kobysh] I would like to say just a couple of words.

[Zorin] Please do.

[Kobysh] It is probably incorrect to feel that the turn in American policy occurred after Reagan came to power, or even Carter for that matter. It was, after all, Ford who prohibited the use of the word detente. Yes, Ford -- he simply banned the use of the word detente. Now this has logically led to the fact that Weinberger, speaking in Bonn in April this year, literally said the following: If we consider the change from the cold war to detente to be progress, then we cannot permit ourselves this kind of progress.

[Zorin] Very well then, the roots of this were present before.

[Kobysh] Yes.

[Zorin] But presently it has manifested itself in a more acute form, and so what are the aims of those who are now...?

[Arbatov] Well, you know that there are more-or-less concrete aims -- every group has its own more-or-less concrete aims. This is the struggle for influence, for profit. We all know about the military-industrial complex. This is no fantasy, particularly when already sums something on the order of one and a half...

[Zorin] One and a half trillion.

[Arbatov] One and a half trillion, or one and a half thousand billion dollars, you understand, are being appropriated for the next 3-year period. This is quite a noticable thing. And there are also people who have lapsed into oblivion struggling for power, people that life cast by the wayside because of their obsolete and simply primitive outlook on the world, on politics and on future prospects. Now they have suddenly felt that maybe their day or their hour has come again. And if it is to be only an hour, they want to make themselves heard, and so they are yelling.

But I think that maybe there is also something bigger behind all this. You know this is an attempt. Or when we say conservative, this may be inadequate to describe something like this. A conservative is someone who very much wants to preserve things exactly as they are. If we translate literally, a conservative does not want progress.

Rather, we should be talking about reactionaries who want to turn things back, besides to turn things back along the entire front. For instance, in the economy they are dissatisfied with the capitalism which is presently established. Their ideal of capitalism is another kind of capitalism. After great social and economic shocks, capitalism has begun various reforms, has begun doing something to prevent the extreme confrontation. They consider this unnecessary. Yes, they think that pressure and the squeeze should be applied, that trade unions should be curtailed, that social expenditures should be cut, that there should be no restrictions on employees, that profits on taxes should be reduced and so forth. This is the economic program, roughly speaking, a free rein for free enterprise with a minimum of state regulations and so forth.

In politics they envisage an actack on Bourgoies democracy, against rights and freedoms, and for this they need this very condition of a mobilized society. Fear must be whipped up so that people will be afraid, so that the need for greater internal discipline can be blamed on an external threat.

In military policy the United States is once again, you understand, attempting to return to the most classic ideas of 19th century imperialism. This is not concealed. The United States needs raw materials -- oil and other kinds of raw materials -- and so it defines a zone of vital interests, be it the Near East, Latin America or whatever.

This is a kind of attempt to turn things back along the entire front. Of course, this is a crusade against history. It is naturally being concealed as a crusade, or rather, is being considered as a crusade against the communist danger, against the Soviet Union. In fact, this is a policy aimed against the whole world. The United States feels offended by the whole world. It finds that it is not as comfortable living in this world as it was in the past when it had a monopoly on nuclear power, when it had complete hegemony and a kind of overwhelming power over its allies and the other capitalist countries and when it generally threw its weight around as it wished in the Third World. It wants very much to return to this.

Incidentally, I would say that at this level the average American supports this. He imagines that it was the best time of his life, for in the past he too was an object of derision -- there was the McCarthy era, the crusade against trade unions and so forth. Today he thinks that these aberrations are peculiar to the human consciousness and that it really was the best time of his life. The United States was feared, and so everything was good.

[Kobysh] I would also like to add the following to what Georgiy Arkadyevich has said. He says that the United States feels offended by the whole world. True, it was offended. But I imagine it does not want to simply hold back historic processes in order to see history develop as it would like, but it has begin an advance, if you will. This is a social and political counterrevolution.

Now the matter is not restricted to supporting the status quo. The matter is not restricted to wanting to avert a repetition of Iran. It wants to return those countries where changes have already occurred to their old ways. Countries which are straining toward the 20th century should be returned to the 18th century.

Just take a look at what is happening today in the Near East, in Egypt, and at what is happening in Latin America, in El Salvador.

[Arbatov] Although things are not happening quite the way it would like them to happen, its aims have already revealed themselves quite clearly.

[Kobysh] But it is pursuing forceful methods which are so obvious and expose so much that it is clear, so to speak, that its role in history is not that of a reactionary, but that of a counterrevolutionary.

And another consideration. Georgiy Arkadyevich says that the Americans, particularly the man in the street, is accustomed to seeing an uninterrupted flow of oil, nonferrous metals and other minerals into the country from all over the world.

Now, rather than build a base on a sensible basis, which would permit them to provide themselves with these necessary -- at least, so they imagine -- resources that do not belong to them, they want to take them by force with the aid of missiles and Rapid Deployment Forces and by the proclamation of U.S. zones of vital interest in regions thousands of kilometers away. And herein, of course, lies the very great objective weakness of this policy.

[Arbatov] You see, the Americans after all, during the period -- well, several years ago -- spoke about mutual dependence. All of these facts were cited, just like the need for foreign markets -- and, by the way the Americans are now becoming dependent on another level. As a matter of fact, they are purchasing a considerable quantity of manufactured products from other countries -- and all of this was discussed as being generally a positive process which strengthens the foundation of peace and the development of trade and economic relations between countries. In fact this is so.

Generally the world is apparently heading towards this. We can see this and this is a completely natural trend accompanying economic growth and progress. Markets are increasingly flowing together and there is an ever-increasing objective demand for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and so forth. But when the Americans saw that this mutual dependence was, in fact, mutual dependence -- that things do not entirely depend on them and that they, too, are beginning to depend on others — this they did not like and this is where Rapid Deployment Forces and other things appeared.

[Zorin] Now, the method by which Washington wants to justify this policy today, this refined imperialism, is basically an attempt to intimidate both the American public and the whole world with the Soviet threat. This is the basis and the policy of Washington's political strategy -- to use any means to convince the American and world society that a real Soviet threat exists and that the only force which can save the world from this threat is the United States. At the same time they are ready to falsify anything. They do not have any facts with which to corroborate this myth, so they resort to falsification.

Now, this month I purchased this brochure. It is on sale in all American stores and is very inexpensive.

[Arbatov] It is even being mailed out free of charge.

[Zorin] Yes, and it is even being mailed out free of charge. It is entitled "Soviet Military Strength".

[Kobysh] Power.

[Zorin] Power, yes. Besides, it is a brochure which was not written by irresponsible people -- the official seal of the Pentagon is imprinted on it. Gathered, or I would say artificially selected, in this brochure are facts, photographs and drawings purporting to be documents which are supposed to confirm the myth that the whole world is threatened by the Soviet Union.

[Arbatov] I have looked at the book. It makes a.... But all in all there is one thing on which I disagree with you. You said they were some kind of irresponsible [as heard] people. I would say they are completely irresponsible people.

[Zorin] Irresponsible people in responsible positions, let's put it that way.

[Arbatov] Yes. But you see it is really a strange book. On the other hand I would venture to say I would not even dispute a lot of the material in it. They note certain figures taken from the SALT II protocol, accurate figures on the numbers of missiles and so forth. They contend that the Soviet Union possesses extremely strong defenses. This is true and I cannot say that we Soviet people should not experience satisfaction from this. They were painstakingly created and I think that they are a most important factor for peace. But what they do here -- not to mention the fact that it is full of conjecture, fantasy and so forth — is that they omit any comparisons. It simply says that yes, this is all terrible.

Of course any nuclear weapon is terrible and all this modern technology has colossal destructive power and so forth. But this book, which is meant to intimidate Americans, makes no attempt to say what is available to the other side or why the Soviet Union found it necessary to create this defensive might. On the other hand, there are extremely serious reasons for this. If we review any state in the postwar arms race we can see that the instigator was not the Soviet Union.

Besides this, of course, there are fantastic conjectures. It is interesting that now the Americans don't even bother to provide references. Previously at least they alluded to intelligence information and so forth. Now they simply state things as facts. For instance, they say that for 20 years now -- I am quoting Weinberger, although Haig said the same thing -- the Soviet Union has been spending twice as much as the United States for conventional arms and three times as much for strategic arms. As a matter of fact, our specialists did some calculations and found that if this were true, in 20 years the Soviet Union would have spend 70 percent of its budget on defense needs. Now this is simply physically impossible. Incidentally, just to refresh our memories, the most difficult year in our history was 1942. We all remember that horrifying year when the whole country was literally on hunger rations. That year 59 percent of the budget was earmarked for military needs.

In other words, this is absolute fantasy, you understand. No country could live this way. Yet this is being served up and drummed into people. And you know gradually it seems that even supposedly intelligent people are suddenly beginning to say that they are doing this and that over there...

[Zorin] Now we have discussed the course taken by Washington. Let's try to answer the question as to how realistic it is and how achievable are the tasks which the Washington leaders have proclaimed, publicly at any rate.

[Arbatov] Well, of course this is the most vulnerable part of the entire policy. I think we have defined this policy correctly as a policy which has taken "advance backwards" as its slogan. They are attempting to reverse the country's economy, the international situation and the country's policies back into the long-ago past when they acted, lived and functioned in completely different conditions. Of course this greatly alienated them from reality, from reality on several levels. I should probably start with economic realities. Now you see this so-called Reaganomics -- this is an American abbreviation for Reagan's economics -- being built on three major points. First of all on a decrease in government spending excluding military spending, which means cutting social programs; secondly, on a decrease in taxes, primarily of course the taxes of monopolies, the rich and the more affluent part of the population; and thirdly, on a very rapid and significant growth in military expenditures. Reagan pushed all the points of his economic program through Congress in August and then left for a vacation in California. The congressmen also departed. In the meantime, some crafty people on Wall Street took up pencil and paper and did a little figuring, and it turned out that the figures didn't tally.

[Kobysh] As a matter of fact, Reagan's associates are now saying privately that Reagan's worst enemy after communism and the Soviet Union is Wall Street, simply because there are intelligent analysts there.

[Arbatov] Yes, most likely there are also several other reasons for this opposition. As a matter of fact, the matter did not simply end with a little figuring. It resulted in a fall in securities prices and with trouble on the stock exchange.

Reagan returned and cuts in some programs were initiated. However, for certain reasons Reagan did not want to cut back on military programs where this would have been easy to do, and purely cosmetic moves were made here. Now as far as social programs are concerned, his government regards them with less seriousness.

But generally you see the situation in the American economy is not so simple. In two consecutive quarters there was a slump. Inflation which began to ease has now increased and prospects which at first appeared... well they argued about interest rates and considered that a new cycle was beginning and that the economy would improve, but now doubts are appearing on this score.

[Zorin] Reagan himself used the word recession the other day when speaking about the American economic situation.

[Arbatov] Yes, you understand there are also some very fundamental things in the American economy. For instance, I have here a (Seymour Mayman) article from the New York TIMES. A Columbia University professor and a major specialist on the military economy, he writes -- and as a matter of fact this was the title of his article -- what was occuring was robbery of the means of production.

Extremely serious difficulties have accumulated in whole series of basic industries in America. It is characteristic that in recent years labor productivity has been at a standstill. In fact last year it even decreased by half of 1 percent. Such industries as the automobile, steel milling, electrical appliance and machine tool manufacturing and a whole series of others have become backward industries which cannot compete in world markets. Colossal infusions are needed to somehow improve the situation. They estimate that about $100 billion must be poured into the steel milling industry to make it competitive with Japan. Now this is not working out and this is causing concern among very many Americans. The growth of the state debt too... For the first time the national debt has surpassed a trillion dollars. Interest on the state loan alone amounts to $96 billion a year -- nearly 100 billion. Now the growth of this government debt is an extremely inflationary process.

So things in the economy are not turning out quite the way the President figured, and to a certain extent this can be a limiting factor for many far-reaching American plans including these plans...

[Zorin] It is quite clear that America's real economic ammunition does not -- putting it mildly -- quite fully correspond with Washington's political ambitions, and I would like...

[Arbatov] However, to belittle America's economic might or...

[Zorin] We shouldn't.

[Arabatov] We shouldn't. After all it remains the most powerful country -- in the economic sense -- in the capitalist world, and of course, it can do many things, including bad things. However, its opportunities, of course, are not unlimited.

[Zorin] Now we must also consider the fact that the present economic line of the administration is fraught with serious social upheavals in the country. Now, Georgiy Arkadyevich, you said that when they figured it out on Wall Streeet the ends did not meet.

The Reagan administration -- to somehow make these ends meet -- is actively curtailing social programs which were formulated over many decades and with which bourgeois America attempted to pay off -- if you will -- internal social conflicts. Pittances were given out in the form of unemployment benefits and so forth. Presently, as you know, this program is being seriously curtailed.

It so happened that on 1 October, the day the first stage of these cuts in the social programs came into force, I was in New York. My colleagues and I visited the bureau where unemployment benefits were previously distributed. Crowds of angry -- I would even say infuriated -- people stood around, and what I heard with my very own ears made a real impression -- a real impression. Now we are only talking about the first stage of the social program cuts.

[Arbatov] In fact this all began on 1 October.

[Zorin] Yes. But it is assumed that to provide for these military programs the authorities will continue to go further in this direction, and this -- in my opinion and I think it is a fact -- is fraught with serious destabilizing circumstances in terms of the internal political situation. This too is a limiting factor. Now insofar as we are discussing factors limiting such strong-willed decisions of the present Washington leaders, I think that besides internal political factors we should also consider some foreign policy factors as well.

[Kobysh] Yes. They are obvious, and presently they are very vigorously making themselves apparent. Georgiy Arkadyevich said that the United States remains the most powerful country in the capitalist world. This is a fact, obviously. But you know there are statistics which show that the aggregate national product of the member countries of the European economic community has equaled that of the United States. It is also known that the United States, you just spoke ...

[Arbatov] Has surpassed ...

[Kobysh] Has surpassed ... That America is lagging considerably in many technological fields, primarily in relation to Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. It is also known that 10 European countries have already exceeded and passed the U.S. standard of living. Now this is a relative thing, but according to statistics -- so to speak -- the per capita income in 10 European countries is higher than in the United States, and there are predictions that soon Japan will overtake the United States.

But at the same time the United States is attempting to foist a course on its allies which not only boils down to a fair distribution of the military spending burden -- as they say in Washington -- but to a course which even unenlightened Western economists assess as an insidious line aimed at slowing down the development of its economic competitors, at stopping and in many ways suppressing them.

This gives rise to an extremely tense situation in this bloc and in this alliance, and objectively, this is nothing new for interimperialist disagreements.

Presently, of course, another new, very emotional and very serious factor has been added. This is the antiwar movement which has risen in the West European countries and Japan, and primarily the incredible antimissile movement which we are now witnessing in West Germany, in England -- and it is continuing to expand and expand -- where manifestations and demonstrations have just been held on a scale which Europe has possibly not seen since the 50's.

[Arbatov] But this is more than just mass demonstrations. Just look at how many European governments are behaving, at what is happening in many European parties. And even where there are certain sympathies for the Americans it is obvious that present American policy -- with its talk about the possibility of a limited war, a limited nuclear, not just anywhere but in Europe -- puts these people in a difficult position.

And therefore I think that presently a kind of concept is forming in Europe on fundamental differences in notions on security interests between the Americans and Europeans, but a fear is beginning to emerge that the Americans view Europe as some sort of forward [vydvinutyy vpered] theater of possible military activities where in the most extreme case America will be ready to fight with the Soviet Union, to fight even with the use of nuclear weapons. And at the same time it can expect that this will not, after all, affect it in any very serious way.

Of course this is an illusion, but many Americans believe this, or at any rate they are trying to convince others that they believe this. The Europeans are beginning to suspect that this is in fact what American policy consists of. But for the Europeans, Europe is not a forward theater of military activities; it is the only place on this earth set aside for them.

[Kobysh] Of course, the pernicious propaganda about a Soviet military threat is extremely strong in America, and unfortunately it has poisoned very many Americans with its venom. It is also strong in Europe. But my modest experience suggests that even those who at one time believed, or to some extent continue to believe, in some kind of Soviet military threat -- although the very statement of the question is absolutely incomprehensible and even irrational, how do we threaten Europe? With what? -- they are now becoming aware of and beginning to understand that the threat, after all, stems not from the Soviet Union but from the American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles which are scheduled to be deployed on the territory of their states.

I was in the British Isles recently and had discussions there with quite competent people. They told me a very interesting thing. It is already known where the cruise missiles will be deployed. One hundred and sixty of them are scheduled to be deployed there beginning in 1983, at (Greenham) Commons in Berkshire County and at Molesworth in Cambridgeshire County. It is interesting that among the people there in the picket lines, there are not only trade unionists and religious figures but military men -- mostly retired of course -- and even well-dressed ladies from leading aristocratic families. In other words, everyone had become aware of the fact that the threat affects everybody.

So when Reagan made his recent statement that Europe could become the field of battle in a tactical nuclear war ... This of course was dynamite. After this the entire European Continent exploded not so much in protest as in anger, horror, disgust, and anything you like.

Here is what Secretary of Defense Weinberger -- I have already citied him earlier -- said about the unprecedented and unheard of antiwar and antimissile demonstration which, as you know, took place in Bonn on 10 October. Now this is how Weinberger characterized it a few days ago: This was the most ill-assorted demonstration, a coalition of people, and I doubt if these people were united by anything other than a desire to march and carry placards.

Now not only Christians and socialists took part -- you will pardon me -- but representatives of the ruling parties as well. Now surely this is an insult, the actions of an elephant in a china shop. This is language which the Europeans do not want to use. They find this language to be primitive, and it appears to them now to be simply the talk of people from the Wild West. And this just does not get anywhere, and it is an extremely serious factor which of course Washington and its policy makers must now take into consideration.

At any rate, this scheduled missile deployment business is an extraordinarily dangerous business which is fraught with a danger to the peace and security of European peoples. It has become an extremely complicated business for Washington.

[Arbatov] Yes. I would only like to add that of course this is particularly noticeable and important in Europe. However, the American policy has not found a favorable reaction in other parts of the world as well. In Africa, if only because of the changed relations with South Africa, because of various similarily militaristic statements and because the Africans have generally already become involved in world politics so they are also far from being indifferent to questions about nuclear war and so on.

In Latin America, because of the policy towards Nicaragua and El Salvador ... In a word, practically throughout the world.

Now just as we can say that the Americans feel offended by the whole world, I would say that the policy which they are attempting to mount at present is, as a matter of fact, directed against the whole world.

[Zorin] Well, from what we discussed today it is quite clear that everything does not depend on the wishes of the Washington leaders. There are objective circumstances which, whether they like it or not, they must take into consideration sooner or later. In conclusion, I would like to ask how you view the further development of the political process in the international arena.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, if you permit, I would like to philosophize a little. The great Juliot Curie said in his time that many of the ills which beset mankind are linked to its extreme youth and, as a matter of fact, not so much with its youth but with the fact that it is in its infancy — if we take into consideration the fact that civilization has only several hundred generations of human lives in its history.

It is quite another matter that infants who play not with matches but with nuclear weapons can create a situation where there would be no infancy. But, one way or the other, this is the beginning of everything. In this beginning, many people can now understand that war is savagery, that there must be no war and that war as an arbitrator in the controversy between the two systems is no longer of any use simply because there will be no opportunity left, so to speak, to carry on controversies. This understanding is not abstract. It is now acquiring flesh and blood, particularly in connection with the program proposed by the 26th congress of our party -- the peace program for the eighties.

At first the West labeled our proposals as propaganda and nothing more than slogans. Today, however, they are becoming the practical basis for concrete constructive talks one after the other.

[Arbatov] I think you have correctly drawn attention to the program of the 26th congress. When we speak of the future, about questions of world politics, and about international relations, we cannot discuss them as if we were discussing the weather. For in this case we are direct participants, and I would say extremely influential participants in those processes which will determine the demeanor and outlook of the future.

Of course, the fact that our policy is aimed at peace and has been aimed at peace for some time now -- as a matter of fact, a new society and the new Soviet state with the slogan of peace was born 64 years ago out of the October Revolution -- plays an extremely important role in the course of contemporary events. I think our time is rich in events. This year was rich in events and as a matter of fact many similar events are still forthcoming, in particular, Comrade Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, which will undoutedly become an important event.

[Kobysh] It is evoking a growing interest not only in the FRG, Western Europe and the United States, but throughout the world as well, because people understand what this visit represents in the current situation. In fact, people are beginning to understand considerably more than before. Many people who were in a state of lethargy, if you will, in a dream, or under the influence of various slogans are now beginning to reinterpret some very important things.

[Arbatov] The fact that they see that this danger exists has evoked protective mechanisms, so to speak, in their lives. In fact, the greater the dangers to mankind the greater the resistance should be to those dangers. This is quite natural.

[Kobysh] Yes, and I do not think that we are presenting ourselves as rosy optimists. Yet, at the same time, we must recognize that in socialism there is no war, that first of all the forces which oppose the forces of war are after all superior, and secondly that reason and the logic of human development -- the very idea of life itself -- are simply on their side.

[Arbatov] Now if we return to Soviet-American relations which make up and will continue to make up quite a substantial part of the world situation, then it will probably be correct to say that all of these realities are just beginning to appear -- after all this government has not been in power very long -- and these political and social mechanisms, which demand some kind of accomodation on the part of the administration, have just been set in motion.

Of course, there are people there who...it is difficult to imagine that they can reform. But overall -- and we have seen this in history more than once -- even the most conservative politicians have been sufficiently pragmatic in understanding what can be done and what cannot be done.

[Kobysh] Well, of course it would be most desirable if Washington, in particular, were to seriously regard the forthcoming talks which will begin in Geneva on 30 November -- talks on the extremely important question of nuclear systems in Europe. Talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Haig are also forthcoming at the beginning of next year. We are going to these talks full of good will and with the desire to seek constructive solutions to problems.

[Arbatov] Although as far as the American position is concerned, there are differing points of view.

[Kobysh] Yes, there are two points of view.

[Arbatov] Yes, some believe that they are beginning to realize things a little -- that is one point of view, although there may be more wishful thinking in it. The other is that this is an attempt to somehow react to public opinion and calm it.

But I think you know, Vitaliy Ivanovich -- to make it clearer -- it is a kind of honest move to somehow begin talks on a very important issue -- a question of survival and existence -- or it may be an attempt to hoodwink the public. In either case it is testimony to the fact that even in America where they are so good at wearying each other with talk and not listening to others, they are beginning to somehow understand that the question is becoming extremely acute, that some kind of reaction to it is necessary, that in Europe and the world as a whole -- and even in the United States, as a matter of fact -- some sentiments are appearing.

[Kobysh] I think that recognition of the fact that it is necessary to begin acting is making headway even in the United States. In principle, people are beginning to realize -- in the United States later than elsewhere unfortunately, and to a lesser degree -- that mankind has matured to a point where it can live without wars. It deserves this right, has suffered for it and is worthy of it. People are masters of their destinies and destiny depends on them.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. It remains for me to thank you, my colleagues, for the interesting talk and to thank our television viewers. Until our next meeting here in Studio 9, thank you.

KOLESNICHENKO REJECTS U.S. FIRST-STRIKE SCENARIO

PM301655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "Militarist Fever"]

[Text] New York, October -- As has been officially pointed out, the new U.S. strategic forces development program recently announced by President Reagan will determine the configuration of U.S. stategic forces right into the 21st century. These parameters are not coincidental. This is not just the costliest ($180 billion to be spent over the next 5 years) but also the biggest buildup of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in recent decades. Behind the specific figures for military spending and the names of the new weapons systems -- the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and missile and so on -- the contours of the present administration's military doctrine and its political and military-technical objectives, which are determined by Washington's current political course and its approach to such key contemporary issues as war and peace, are clearly discernible.

In order to rationalize the latest dangerous surge in the nuclear arms race as being prompted by defense needs, U.S. official circles and the mass media they control prefer not to focus public attention on the qualitative changes in their nuclear strategy. If one is to believe the statements of the President, the Pentagon chief and certain "observers" close to the White House, nothing out of the ordinary is happening. The United States, it is said, is merely catching up with the Soviet Union and trying to close the "window of vulnerability" said to have developed in connection with the increase in Soviet military power. They are merely "upgrading" and "modernizing" the Pentagon's nuclear "triad" -- land-based, airborne and sea-based nuclear forces.

But the words "upgrading" and "modernization" have long been used by the Pentagon and NATO for the express purpose of concealing both the scale of the new military development and the escalation of the strategic arms race being whipped up by the United States and its allies. They can, therefore, no longer fool anyone. Whatever Washington says now, one thing is clear: Under current conditions, Reagan's military program takes on a particularly sinister appearance even compared with previous concepts. On the one hand, it lays a more sophisitcated material and technial foundation under the U.S. so-called "new nuclear strategy" elaborated during the Carter administration and forumlated in Presidential Directive 59. On the other hand, backed by a more sophisticated military-technical foundation and an aggressive policy line, it is to all intents and purposes aimed at upsetting the current approximate balance of forces in the world arena and at achieving military superioritty over the Soviet Union at any price and by whatever means, including unleashing a nuclear war.

Whereas the previous administration at least verbally proceeded from the principles of the nuclear parity which has emerged between the Soviet Union and the United States (remember former U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown's well-known statement on this score), the current military program is clear evidence that the United States is backtracking on the strategic balance policy which has been the basis of Soviet-U.S. relations in the last decade and is enshrined in a number of documents.

What we are really talking about is a return to the "doctrine of massive retaliation" extant in 1953-61 and based on the supposed U.S. superiority over the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles and in economic, scientific and technical potential. It envisaged waging nuclear war in the context of the absolute or relative invulnerability of U.S. territory. But if that doctrine was shown to be completely untenable in those years, then pinning one's hopes on it now, when both the U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons and the invulnerability of U.S. territory are things of the past and when a balance of strategic forces exists, is, to say the least, unwise.

The hope of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union is founded on false premises. The Soviet Union will never allow such superiority to be established. Nevertheless, the Pentagon is stubbornly trying to put this idea into effect.

"When Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, puts in for funds in fiscal 1982, saying that new weapons systems are 'urgently needed by the United States to destroy potential enemy targets,' he is in effect calling for superiority.

"This is why he needs both the MX and the Trident missile," an editorial in the magazine INQUIRER points out. That well-known authority Daniel Ellsberg, who in the sixties was actively involved in the formulation of U.S. strategic plans, assesses the Republican administration's new nuclear program thus: "What we now want is to achieve nuclear superiority at every level of nuclear confrontation, including theater nuclear war."

The U.S. desire for military superiority over the Soviet Union has another aim -- to be able to apply nuclear blackmail and to try to intimidate other peoples and force its will on them, thereby giving America back its notorious "leading role" in the world.

The United States would like the peoples of other countries to bear the brunt of a nuclear war the United States starts. This is demonstrated particularly well by President Reagan's recent statement pointing out that in Europe, for example, tactical nuclear exchanges are possible without the Soviet Union and the United States being drawn into a direct conflict. "In other words," the U.S. press states, commenting on this statement, "we are prepared to fight to the last...European."

The extreme danger of the new U.S. military program lies in the fact that in updating the Carter administration's nuclear strategy by creating new weapons systems the present administration is giving substance to that strategy's main idea -- preparing the U.S. nuclear forces for a sudden first strike against Soviet military and industrial targes.

The first-strike idea is not new in itself, of couse. On obtaining nuclear weapons and convincing itself of their power in 1945, the United States immediately set about elaborating -- first secretly and then openly -- plans to use them for military purposes. From the doctrine of "massive nuclear retaliation" to the concepts of a "limited nuclear war" the thrust of the U.S. strategic plans has always been explicityly anti-Soviet. "However much this strategy has been modified," the distinguished military theoretician A. Parry points out, "its aim always has been and is right now the acquisition of the capability to inflict a sudden strike on Soviet territory." Regardless of the differences in their names and in their content, all the plans elaborated in the United States are to a greater or lesser extent posited on a first, forestalling strike against the USSR. Moreover, an analysis of Reagan's military program reveals that to an ever greater extent than its predecessors it is steering the United States toward first use of nuclear weapons.

Just how wild these plans are is shown not only by the buildup of the strategic potential in the United States but also by the very nature of the new weapons systems and the ways in which they are to be deployed. In an article entitled "First Strike" carried in the New York TIMES, H. Scoville, president of the Arms Control Association, writes: "Judging from President Reagan's decision on the MX missile, the United States is now firmly and openly embarked on a first-strike strategic nuclear policy. But to pursue such a policy is literally to ask for a nuclear catastrophe unparalleled in human history."

Not only the MX missile but also a number of other weapons systems at present in the Pentagon's arsenal or at the development stage are first-strike weapons. There is the cruise missile, the B-1 and Stealth bombers and, last but not least, the neutron bomb.

"The mere fact of creating a first-strike potential," the New York TIMES says, "means that the Reagan administration is making a decision to use nuclear weapons more likely." This factor becomes particularly apparent when one analyzes the Republicans' new military program. Statements by Vice President Bush, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and President Reagan himself, intimating that the United States will not balk at using armed force, nuclear weapons included, in the solution of international problems, are a further indication of this.

In planning to spend $18 billion just on improving the communications system for the new strategic forces the Pentagon is counting on being able to reuse its strategic weapons. Here, for example, is how New York TIMES commentator R. Halloran explains the tasks involved in creating a new communications system. "The projected B-1 bomber," he writes, "is capable of delivering not one but several strikes against Soviet territory. After attacking Soviet targets the bombers can be returned to their bases on U.S. territory or to somewhere else outside the United States. There they will be refueled and sent on a new mission. This is what you need a reliable communications system for."

The facts are graphic evidence that the Reagan administration is planning on a dangerous escalation of the nuclear threat. The new military strategy, which combines elements of the "massive nuclear retaliation" policy posited on global nuclear war and the concept of the first strike and a "limited" war, could in either event trigger a nuclear catastrophe. This is obvious to anyone with any sense, even here in America. Not a day goes by without articles by experts or commentators sharply critical of Reagan's new military program appearing in the local press. "The doctrine of strategic superiority is madness," in the view of commentator (G. Garvin). "It presupposes first that the Soviets will sit with arms folded and, second, that a nuclear war is just like any other."

Commenting on the objectives of a first strike, the magazine PROGRESSIVE calls them "a dangerous piece of bluff." "The Pentagon," the magazine writes, "is well aware that, given the state of the art in strategic arms and detection, guidance and communications equipment, it is impossible to deliver a sudden, preventive, forestalling or any other nuclear strike without inevitably sustaining an even more powerful retaliatory strike. Washington's policy therefore looks absurd."

It is hard to disagree with this view. In this day and age surely only someone intent on committing suicide would start a nuclear war in the hope of coming out the winner. Whatever power the attacking side had and whichever means of unleashing a nuclear war it chose, it would not achieve its ends because retaliation would inevitably follow.

This is the truth which Washington must keep in mind.

FALIN SEES 'RIGHTWING COUNTERREVOLUTION' IN U.S.

PM030901 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 3

[V. Falin article: "United States: Swing to the Right"]

[Text] The processes currently underway in the U.S. political arena can in a certain sense be called a rightwing counterrevolution. Indeed, attack after attack is being made on everyone who has accepted and believes in the policy of detente and international cooperation and rejects force as a means of conducting international affairs.

The concept of "war" is being interpreted as a means of conducting international affairs. The concept of "peace" is being interpreted as capitulation and is being made a synonym for cowardice and for political and ideological spinelessness. This is the reaction of the most extremist forces not only to the historical challenge which the socialist system poses for imperialism. It is also an attempt by the extreme rightwing forces to crush liberal bourgeois currents in America itself, in Western Europe and in other parts of the world.

It is an endeavor to adapt the surrounding world to the needs of U.S. monopoly capital and to the views that have been professed in certain strata of American society ever since the time that the United States seemed all-powerful.

It would obviously be wrong to reduce the problems of modern American politics, which do not lend themselves to rational evaluation, merely to the change of individuals in the U.S. leadership. If this were so, the problems would be different and it would probably be easier to solve them.

The leaders who have now appeared at the helm of state in the United States reflect certain deep feelings characteristic of a section of the country's ruling classes. It is precisely from this milieu that a group of figures who at every stage have invariably adhered to the line of uncompromising struggle, of struggle "at all costs," against communism has been pushed into the limelight. Around them, if not quite at the same table, feed all sorts of figures uttering "truths" about "opportunities" missed by the United States: The intervention after October was badly organized; the wrong ally was chosen in World War II (yes, some people actually say that:); the full dividend was not squeezed out of the monopoly of nuclear weapons.

In the past, figures preaching weapons and force as the universal instrument of policy had on more than one occasion come very close to power, but events had always pushed them into the background. However, they never abandoned their basic aims and ideas. Now they believe that their time has come.

The new Republican administration has approached its predecessor's legacy with discrimination. It suits it perfectly in principle that it was J. Carter who began to pave the way for the further militarization of U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

Back on 13 December 1979, J. Carter declared that the United States "is disregarding its obligations" and that it "has lost its leading role in the world." Therefore the chief urgent U.S. task, as Carter saw it, was to "regain the role of leader" by relying on American military potential.

Note that this task was formulated by Carter on 13 December 1979 -- that is, before the events around Afghanistan, which the United States later began to use to explain and justify just about everything. The president's audience was representatives of the major U.S. banks and industrial corporations. Then, on 23 January 1980, the doctrine of "regaining leadership" was formalized in the shape of Carter's message to Congress.

The imperial demand for a U.S. leading role in the world has not simply been apprehended but has been but developed, deepened and expanded by R. Reagan's administration. Its implications come down to the following.

The United States, which possesses powerful economic and scientific potential, has no need to hold a dialogue with anyone on equal terms. The United States can allow itself to talk to everyone in the language of superiority. If Moscow chooses not to take account of U.S. interests, as formulated by U.S. ruling circles, Washington must draw the Soviet Union into an exhausting arms race. Everyone will be the loser. But the USSR will lose more, or so it is claimed. But what if the arms race doesn't work? Then you must risk more, the devotees of power conceptions reply. By more they mean peace.

The views expressed by former President R. Nixon in 1980 in his book "The Real War" are highly indicative in this connection. The ex-president, who in his time made a certain [izvestnyy] contribution to the formation of the policy of detente, does a somersault. He demands that detente be anathematized since, or so the book asserts, "world war III" has begun. War is war. There can be no draws in war, R. Nixon declares. The United States must win the war either with or without using weapons.

In any case, Nixon adjures, Washington must never under any circumstances promise not to use nuclear weapons first. On the contrary, the United States must be the first to use such weapons if a preventive strike promises strategic advantages.

That is what Nixon writes in black and white. The present administration says just about the same thing in different words and with a different emphasis. It says it without taking account of the obvious fact that it is a dangerous madness to try to defeat each other in an arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war.

According to specialists, the total stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the USSR and the United States are enough to destroy all life on earth ten times over. What is the point of any more? Nevertheless, contrary to logic and commonsense, Washington is earmarking $226.3 billion for military needs in fiscal 1981-82. The funds will be spent on modernizing existing and creating qualitatively new weapons systems, as recently announced in Reagan's "strategic program."

The systems include the so-called cruise missiles -- an extremely dangerous weapon, a weapon not of defense but of aggression. The U.S. Government has now placed an order with the Boeing company for the production of cruise missiles having a range of 2,500 km and reportedly equipped with nuclear and conventional warheads.

The creation of cruise missiles is a costly business. Tremendous manpower, scientific and technical potential is being expended on it. But once the weapon is in series production, according to the Americans, its cost will be moderate. Many countries will be tempted to obtain cruise missiles. If this happens, peace on earth will become even less stable.

Multibillion-dollar sums are being earmarked for designing and starting production of new types of ground-and sea-launched strategic and medium-range missiles, new strategic bombers, naval ships and so forth. In the period through 1985 alone the United States intends to throw away $1.5 trillion on the arms race.

The United States has also decided on full-scale production of the neutron weapon. Washington declares, as though it were a question of a purely internal national decision, that the United States has no plans at present to deploy this weapon outside the country, in particular in Western Europe. But such statements are merely to calm the public. The arms race in general, and that in the sphere of mass-destruction weapons in particular, can in no way be an "internal affair" as the weapons are intended chiefly for external use. Indeed, contacts have already been made, particularly with Britain, on the subject of deploying neutron weapons there. It is known that the Britons today are not the most steadfast of people on this question.

The neutron bomb is also a qualitatively new weapon which will change the situation not only in the theaters of military operations but in the world as a whole. All the stories that it is a humane weapon that "economically spares material assets" are pure gibberish. In terms of its effect it may be compared with the most sophisticated types of chemical and biological weapons, which kill some people instantaneously or within a few hours, but doom others to die over the course of weeks, months or even years.

The following problem must not be overlooked, either. I will cite one figure taken from U.S. Defense Department official records. Whereas in 1975 the intelligence quotient of 32 percent of the volunteers joining the U.S. Armed Forces was below the national level, in 1979 this was true of almost 70 percent. This, of course, can reassure nobody, especially if you also take into account the widespread illness in the U.S. Armed Forces represented by drug addiction. As was learned recently, these people, many of whom in the light of the above facts cannot be counted among the most intellectually competent Americans, under certain circumstances are left to decide whether or not to launch nuclear missiles.

All these are not theoretical and speculative conclusions. The buildup of the war danger is unfortunately a fact. At the same time something else is an objective reality too -- there is no fatal inevitability of war. It is not true that it is literally knocking on the door. The hysteria deliberately fueled by some NATO politicians and by Western propaganda serves the bloc's aggressive conceptions. It is supposed to disorient people and to help to break their will to resist militarism.

The United States does not determine the course of events in the world. Objectively its role has diminished in recent decades. But this is not because the United States has become weak in the military sense or has embarked on treaty relations with the Soviet Union. No, the decline in U.S. prestige and influence was to a large extent connected with the breakdown of the country's economy, with the profound and diverse crisis of the American way of life, and with the cardinal errors in Washington's foreign policy in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa and Latin America, which is geared to supporting corrupt antipopular regimes.

Of course, even today the United States is one of the centers of the world economy, but it is by no means the only one. It no longer has the function of legislator in international currency circulation. It is sufficient to recall that in the period from 1971 through to the present, the dollar has wasted away and its purchasing power has been halved.

The United States is lagging behind four or five West European states in its living standard, whereas it used to be ahead of them all. In many spheres -- for example in metallurgy or motor vehicle manufacturing -- it is not top dog either.

Naturally, we must not simplify matters and depict the United States as an anaemic state that is growing decrepit in economic and other respects. You cannot deny that the Americans are skillful at dynamically getting out of complex situations. But it is also true that the United States can by no means do everything.

The promise with which Reagan won voters over to his side -- to balance the state budget -- has proved harder to fulfill than to make. This year, instead of the expected $40 billion deficit, the United States will have a gap of $60 billion in the balance of payments.

For this and other reasons the United States would like to make its allies shoulder an increasingly large share of military spending. Once more let us turn to the figures, which speak for themselves: While in 1969 22.7 percent of NATO's overall spending was accounted for by the West European countries, in 1979 41.6 percent was shifted on to the West Europeans. Now the Americans are planning to raise that share to 50 percent or more. Washington openly says that the Old World has too carefree a life and it is time for the allies to lose weight and assume the lion's share of military costs.

The United States does not forget Japan, either. It is compelling the Japanese to spend more and more money on armaments. The two aims which Washington is pursuing are plain to see: on the one hand to weaken the competitiveness of Japanese industry and on the other to harness Tokyo more tightly to the American war chariot.

Expressions of dissatisfaction are often heard from U.S. official circles to the effect that the American administration's "new course" is not meeting with the due understanding and support from allies and friends. Of course -- they are venturing to voice doubts about the correctness of the line of achieving military superiority and in essence of abandoning the curbing and limitation of the arms race. Not only the Western public but also many governments are concerned at the irresponsibility with which the leaders of the American administration bandy terms such as "limited" and "local" nuclear war. Many people are alarmed by the demand that they curtail and in the future cease trade with the socialist countries and disappear for a long time and in earnest into cold war entrenchments.

Beijing's stance is cited as an example worth imitating, in the view of the present U.S. leaders. Beijing is delighted about what is happening. It has perceived in and around the White House a considerable number of like-minded people to whom the Maoist theories regarding the inevitability of war are congenial. Beijing has plunged so deep in the abyss of anti-Sovietism that it is ready to offer itself as the servitor of imperialism.

It is possible to shut oneself off from reality, it is possible to live in an artifically created, imaginary world -- and for quite a long time too. Let us recall how many centuries were wasted on installing the earth on whales and forcing the sun to orbit our sinful planet. How much time, effort and resources were wasted after World War II in attempts to adjust the world to fit American standards before Washington was able to utter the words "peaceful coexistence" and before it admitted that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. It does not require special wisdom to turn international relations upside down, to discredit the policy of detente and destroy treaties designed to establish limits on arms rivalry. But there is one thing which neither the United States nor anybody else can do -- reverse the laws of development and nullify the realities which necessitated peaceful coexistence among states.

"It is not preparation for war, which dooms the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but consolidation of peace which is the guiding thread to the future," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th party congress. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee thereby voiced the conviction not only of Soviet communists but of our entire people. Those words express the thoughts and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind. I would like these aspirations to be clearer to those who now determine the West's policy, and especially Washington's policy.

U.S. PLANNING TO DEPLOY NEUTRON WEAPONS IN CHINA

OW030143 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] As everyone knows, U.S. imperialism is planning to deploy neutron weapons on Chinese territory. The Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted remarks by American personages in Beijing when reporting this news. The report says: The United States is studying the matter of deploying these weapons in northeast China within the scope of American-Chinese military cooperation.

Station observer (Aihao) comments on this subject as follows:

The report by the Japanese paper has not taken people by surprise because the Beijing leadership has long had a deep affection for the neutron bomb, the most brutal weapon in human history. As early as 1978 when Washington first advanced the proposition that neutron weapons be mass produced, Beijing spoke highly of them. As is known to all, Washington was then unable to carry out this plan; a massive protest movement by the European public and a negative attitude by government officials in a number of West European countries forced then President Carter to postpone the plan for the production of the neutron bomb. Making no secret of Beijing's deep feelings, RENMIN RIBAO said in a commentary that Washington's stand was too weak and was thus very harmful. Today, however, the Beijing militarists have every reason to be satisfied with Washington's action, because Reagan, Carter's successor, has decided to produce sanguinary neutron weapons in total disregard of public opinion in Europe and other parts of the world. Reagan even stated that the neutron bomb might be used to wage a limited nuclear war. Beijing has naturally accepted this as the most ideal news.

However, indications show that there is now a very slim possibility of Reagan's deploying neutron weapons in Western Europe. Thus, Beijing has decided to help Reagan. During their current meetings in the United States, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and American leaders may well have discussed the question of making northeast China a neutron bomb base. Viewing things from this angle, the Beijing leaders' statements on their loyalty to the cause of peace have become especially hypocritical. Peace and the neutron bomb are as incompatible as fire and water. Even bourgeois newspapers have admitted that the production of the neutron bomb is an extremely dangerous step on the road to escalation of a new war.

Here we might well recall what the international public has often stated: If all the nuclear warheads now stockpiled worldwide exploded at once, all animate objects throughout the world would be destroyed 15 times over. This being considered, what are the Beijing troublemakers' intentions? Is it not obvious that China would also be destroyed if a nuclear war broke out? This shows that it is of no avail for Chinese leaders to play with fire. Their support for the Western militarist clique's plan to endanger world peace means that they are totally irresponsible to the people of their own and other countries.

BEIJING BACKS U.S., NATO ON GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

PM021529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Yes-Men"]

[Text] The results of the parliamentary elections in Greece, in which a convincing victory was secured by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), were to some extent another manifestation of the growing desire on the part of the European peoples to rebuff attempts by reaction and the NATO military to drag their countries into American imperialism's ruinous adventures. All true supporters of sovereignty and the peoples' freedom are expressing solidarity with the Greek patriots who want to be masters in their own home.

These results were received differently in Washington. The Greeks' right to choose their own path does not suit those who are accustomed to regarding other countries solely as sites for the location of their own military bases. As is known, Pentagon chief Weinberger even went so far as to make unambiguous threats against the new Greek Government. Veiled displeasure at the results of the elections was also manifested by NATO's leading organs in Brussels.

As has become customary, Beijing came out in unison with the NATO military. AFP reports: China has expressed "concern at the possible weakening of NATO's southeastern flank" in connection with PASOK's victory in the Greek elections.

The Beijing propaganda machine has once again resorted to what has become its standard method: The reaction of the NATO bosses to the Greek elections is passed off as...the European public's opinion. RENMIN RIBAO asserts: "Western public opinion feels profound concern at the change in the political situation in Greece."

This is an outright forgery. If the European democratic public does feel concern, it is not in connection with the election results, but in connection with the unequivocal attempts by Washington and NATO headquarters to hinder the implementation of the PASOK program to the extent of hinting at the "possibility of a military coup" in Greece.

Once again acting as the trace horse for NATO's aggressive military chariot, Chinese official propaganda has again shown whose side Beijing is on.

KIRGIZ SCIENTISTS REFUTE PRC TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

PM021521 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Narynbayen, department head at the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, under the rubric "New Works of Social Scientists": "Worthy Rebuff to Pseudohistorians"]

[Text] Maoist propaganda is continuing to make territorial claims on parts of Soviet territory. For many years the Beijing leadership in particular has groundlessly laid claim to land in the Soviet and Afghan Pamirs, trying to depict the matter as if it had some treaty grounds for doing so. The recent USSR Foreign Ministry statement (August 1981) in this connection stated that the border in the Pamir sector was laid down in diplomatic documents in 1894 when the sides agreed "not to go beyong the positions that they hold" in the Pamirs along the Sarykolskiy range. This line and no other exists as the border at the present time, and it was confirmed by the treaty signed in Kabul on 16 June 1981 between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on the line of the state border where the states of the USSR, the DRA and the PRC converge.

Great-power chauvinism and an attempt to "bolster" present-day China's territorial claims on neighboring countries with the help of falsification of history lie behind the Beijing leaders' groundless and provocative statements. They have already had repeated recourse to such acts, and even instances of direct military aggression. The "sum total" of the Maoists' territorial claims on the Soviet Union alone add up to more than 1.5 million square kilometers of land in the Soviet Far East, Kazakhstan and middle [srednyaya] Asia. This mad register also includes the entire territory of the sovereign Kirgiz SSR.

It is now openly written in certain works by Chinese historians that as far back as some 150-200 years ago China's western border supposedly passed by Lake Balkhash, while to the south there were "national minorities of China," meaning Kazakhs, Kirgiz and other middle Asian peoples of the Soviet Union. Certain Chinese historians spare no effort to "substantiate" the existence of indissoluble thousand-year ties between China and middle Asia, and they idealize the policy of the ancient Chinese emperors and whitewash their aggressive campaigns against neighboring domains. They publicly condemn the liberation struggle of the peoples of eastern Turkestan, which allegedly resulted in "the undermining of China's unity."

These and similar distortions of history not only serve the aims of Maoism's ideological struggle against the socialist countries, chiefly the Soviet Union, but also pursue the aim of direct armed interference and the forcible revision of the borders with neighboring countries, particularly India, Vietnam, Mongolia, Afghanistan and others.

Soviet historians are faced with the responsible task of resolutely rebuffing the falsifiers of history and exposing their antiscientific, antisocialist nature. A recently published book by Kirgiz scientists merits attention in this light. It is entitled "Against Maoist Falsifications of Kirgiz History" ["Protiv Maoistskikh Falsifikatskiy Istorii Kirgizii"] and is published under the editorship of Acad K.K. Karakeyev of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (authors' collective: Doctors of Historical Sciences M.Ya. Sushanlo, B.P. Gurevich and V.M. Ploskikh, and Candidate of Historical Sciences G.P. Suprunenko. Kyrgyzstan Publishing House, Frunze, 1981, 140 pages).

On the basis of some little-known sources and archive materials published in both Russian and Chinese, the authors expose the Maoist historians' pseudohistorical approach to the past of the peoples of middle Asia, notably the Kirgiz people. The reader is given an idea of how relations evolved between the population of central [tsentralnaya] and middle Asia and China from most ancient times to the 19th century, how the Kirgiz people's ties with Russia came into being and strengthened and in what situation and under what conditions the Russian-Chinese territorial demarcation came about in central Asia.

The book contains a quite extensive historical essay which reveals how relations evolved between the peoples of Turkestan and their neighbors in ancient times and in the Middle Ages, and substantiates and scientifically argues the thesis that Turkestan was from the most ancient times a country of Turks and was not under the political rule of the Chinese empire. Independent sovereign state associations existed in middle Asia and in eastern Turkestan, and there was a distinctive material and spiritual culture as evidenced by remarkable monuments of architecture and art. Excavations conducted by Kirgiz archaeologists over many years have yielded abundant material which does not confirm but, on the contrary, refutes China's political interference and cultural influence in this region in antiquity. The authors arrive at the conclusion that the centuries-long history of the peoples of Turkestan, their political, socioeconomic and cultural development and the struggle for independence against foreign enemies, including the Chinese empire, contradict the Maoist falsifiers' assertion that the Tien Shan and Pamir regions belonged to ancient and medieval China. It is true that at various times Chinese armed detachments made military raids into the territories of Turkic peoples and sometimes penetrated deep into middle Asia, but they were always forced to withdraw and return ignominiously home.

The authors trace in detail the stages of the Kirgiz people's struggle against the expansionist policy of the Chi'ing Empire in the 18th century. The routing of the Czungar Khanate by Manchurian and Chi'ing troops led to the incorporation of eastern Turkestan into China, as the imperial Viceregency of Sinkiang. At the time approxmiately 1 million Dzungars perished in the inhuman carnage perpetrated by the victors. Sources attest that the Chi'ings also sought to capture the regions neighboring on Dzungaria and, in particular, made an attempt to invade the territory of Alai and Fergana and endeavored to establish political control over them. But the Chinese emperors failed to realize those plans. The local population dealt their troops an armed rebuff. Neither on the territory of middle Asia nor, in particular, on the territory of Kirgizstan did the Chinese manage to establish a single armed picket, not to mention a fort. The history of the 18th and 19th centuries has not brought down to us any evidence of a Chinese architectural heritage on Kirgiz territory.

A different fate befell the peoples of eastern Turkestan. Finding themselves in the power of the Chi'ing Empire, the Uigurs, Kazakhs, Kirgiz and other local peoples within the borders of the imperial Vicegerency of Sinkiang were not only subjected to intensive taxation, but also began to experience the most brutal national oppression, the disdain and arrogance of Chinese military officials and Chinese great-power chauvinism. Hence, the understandable fact of the so frequent people's liberation actions by the working people of eastern Turkestan against Manchurian and Chinese rule -- actions supported by the Kirgiz and Uzbek population of neighboring border regions.

The book convincingly demonstrates how the orientation and then the rapprochement of scattered Kirgiz tribes with Russia took place step by step in a complex international situation. From the first diplomatic contacts of the Chu Kirgiz with Russia in 1785 through the voluntary incorporation first of Issyk-Kul tribes and then of other northern Kirgiz tribes into it in 1855 to the reunification of southern Kirgizia in 1876 — such is the Kirgiz people's historic road to friendship with Russia. The authors show that one of the factors in Kirgizia's voluntary incorporation into Russia was the desire to avoid colonial dependence on more backward middle Asian khanates, as well as the Chi'ing Empire.

The voluntary incorporation of the Kirgiz people and the peoples of Kazakhstan into Russia and the approach of Russia's new domains to the borders of the Chi'ing Empire in Asia gave rise to the need to resolve various interstate questions, including Russian-Chinese demarcation and the establishment of a state border in central Asia. Citing and examining legal treaties and diplomatic acts between Russia and China, the authors show how the direction of the border was outlined according to the 1860 Treaty of Peking and how it was concretized during the Chuguchak negotiations of 1861-64, and they examine the 1881 Treaty of Saint Petersburg and the establishment of the border between Russia and China in accordance with its decisions. The border between Russia and China, which in fact exists to this day, was established back in the last century as a result of these legal treaties. Within the borders of the Russian Empire, the Great October Socialist Revolution took place for the first time, and the peoples of the former Russian Empire united in a single union of equal republics, built socialism and defended their independence against foreign enemies during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. These borders are immovable and are guarded by all the might of the Soviet Army.

"By distorting and falsifying the history of the peoples of central and middle Asia, including the history of Kirgizia, China's Maoist leadership would thereby like to justify not only its shameless anti-Soviet policy but also its great-power chauvinist policy on the national question," the authors write. However, the facts which are now being falsified by Chinese historians and Maoist propaganda provide incontrovertible evidence against them [antecedent unclear].

I believe that the Kirgiz authors' book, by exposing Maoist falsifications of the history of Kirgizstan, will arouse wide interest among readers not only in the republic but also beyond its borders.

NEW VOLUME ANALYZES MAOIST IDEOLOGY, POLICY

PM021001 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 21 October carries on page 3 a 1,400-word review by Col V. Burtulinov entitled "Pursuing a Course of Militarization" of the book by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov, professor and doctor of physical sciences, "Maoism and the Threat of War -- an Analysis of the Militarist Essence of Maoist Ideology and Policy" [Maoism: Ugroza Voyny -- Analiz Militaristskoy Suschchnosti Ideologii i Politiki Maoizma], published by the Voyenizdat Publishing House, Moscow, 1981. The reviewer notes that this "well-argued expose" expresses the view that the present PRC leadership has made only "insignificant modifications" to Mao's "discredited postulates" and swells on the strain which "is being created and will continue to be created" in Chinese society until Mao's "materially absurd ideas" are abandoned once and for all.

KORNILOV VIEWS WESTERN INFLUENCE ON POLAND

LD232300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Yuriy Kornilov SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article: "Who Is Behind the Polish Counterrevolution?"; indistinct passages filled from Russian text of 23 October SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article]

[Text] Imperialist circles do not cease in their covert and overt attempts at undermining the socialist foundation of Poland and exacerbating crisis phenomena there. The more brazen and impudent the enemies of the Polish nation -- who have infiltrated the Solidarity leadership and transformed that union into a tool for undermining the state system -- become, the more aggressive are their patrons: Western exporters of counterrevolution.

There is surely not a single week that goes by without certain political circles in the West, above all in the United States, making provocative moves on the Polish question. There is the White House, which for sometime now has been showing warm feelings of friendship for the Polish nation, announcing its anxiety over the situation in Poland; there is the American State Department spokesman calling on Warsaw to show restraint, striving to recommend to the government of a sovereign country how it is to act; there is the Munich session of the so-called NATO Council adopting a provocative resolution in which it waxes lyrical over the right of the Polish nation to self-determination.

These demarches may be different, but their aim is always the same: via brutal interference in Polish affairs to whip up tension and to demonstrate support for the Polish counter-revolution, with the aim of eroding socialism and undermining the country's sociopolitical system and of weakening the Warsaw Treaty.

Poland is also constantly in the focus of attention of NATO headquarters, where the situation in Poland is used as a pretext for saber-rattling and fanning the militaristic psychosis. As can be judged from the words of Lorenzi, a former employee of the NATO Secretariat who spoke to Polish television: Since 1980 the NATO command has regularly organized staff exercises in preparation for an action aimed at seizing Polish territory.

The activization of the NATO military in connection with events in Poland is also testified by such facts as changes in the siting of sections of NATO armed forces so as to put them nearer to the borders of socialist countries, or deploying U.S. AWACS spy planes in West Europe last December to observe the situation in and around Poland.

Commander in chief of NATO allied forces in Europe, American General Rogers recently announced that in connection with the situation in Poland he had been given the right to act in a decisive way, and among other things, intends placing new spying means near the GDR borders.

As long ago as 1978, NATO and its special services elaborated the "Hylex-5" plan. It provided for a broad scope of financial and economic steps aimed at destroying the Polish economy and subjecting the country economically to Western monopolies. Now, as a result of implementing that plan -- which was made possible above all due to the serious mistakes of the former Polish leadership -- the Polish economy has found itself in a crisis situation. It is exactly those circles in the West which cast a strangling credit lasso over Poland that are raising a noise declaring their desire to assist Poland. The question is: under what conditions. The answer can be found, for instance in a booklet entitled "The Polish Crisis and the Rights of Working People," elaborated by the research service of the U.S. Congress. It openly states that economic aid from the United States to Poland will be justified only if Poland will agree to central reforms suitable to American interests and ideals. On the other hand, the participants in a recent EEC conference in London expressed these conditions even more clearly, openly declaring that to aid Poland would be possible only if it would be announced that the leading role of the PZPR is abolished -- no less, no more.

Interference in the internal affairs of soclialist Poland also finds expression in the overt material, technical and financial help for the Polish counterrevolution. In the U.S. the campaign for assistance to Solidarity has been entrusted to the ultrareactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO. Last year a special fund was established at that center which -- according to its president, Kirkland -- sent no less than $250,000 to Poland. Also financing the counterrevolution is the so-called International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and other rightwing trade union centers, reactionary political organizations, and also a number of West German unions and regional associations of a revanchist character.

The wave of strikes in Poland opens a new stage in the struggle for the restoration of the German eastern territories, as was announced by the "Akon" neo-Nazi organization. However, listing only those organizations is by no means all, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA states. The AFL-CIO fund for Poland is directed by a certain Braun. What kind of person is he? Officially he is head of the European department of that trade union center; but, unofficially, he is a CIA agent who -- according to Morris, a well-known American publicist -- was often charged in the fifties and sixties by the main American spying and subversion center with carrying out large-scale actions aimed at disrupting progressive trade unions, and, with CIA funds, establishing reactionary trade union centers in France, Italy and other countries. Braden, former CIA director consultant, spoke of him positively sometime ago in the SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The West has richly equipped the Solidarity leadership with costly printing equipment, modern radio and television apparatus; in short, everything needed for the union bosses to unleash an unbridled propaganda campaign slandering the PZPR and people's power, belittling all Poland's postwar achievements, and sowing enmity and hatred against the Soviet people. The scope that this campaign has achieved can be seen from the words of Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member, who characterized it as psychological terror. Solidarity now publishes several hundred newspapers, booklets, leaflets, posters and other publications with a combined issue of 1 million copies. It is the West which is also generously paying for the antisocialist zeal of Solidarity leaders. For instance, Jacek Kuron, one of the chieftains of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionary organization, publicly declared that he exists on American dollars, and that the foreign currencies from Western countries systematically flow into bank accounts of nearly 420 Solidarity bosses. Solidarity now has nearly 40,000 specialist employees.

Facts prove that Solidarity chieftains and their devoted consultants, having increased their already large salaries of up to Z20,000 per month, are still maintained by reactionary centers and Western special services. It is a good illustration of the demagogic declarations of Kuron, Michnik, Bujak, Lis and others of their ilk who maintain that they only get that help for the good of the workers. It was not for nothing that Schaufelle, the former U.S. ambassador to Warsaw, in a confidential cable to the State Department, recommended that the channels through which contacts with the Solidarity leadership are maintained "should not be advertised." However, as we know, no secret is safe forever.

Next in the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article we read:

Solidarity contacts with reactionary Polish emigrees are also being revealed ever more clearly. To show what kind of contacts, it is worth mentioning that in the United States alone there are at least 5 million people of Polish origin, a considerable number of whom are gathered in nearly 30 emigre organizations. Of course, these organizations have different characters, but the majority belong to the anticommunist stream.

Among them is the Free Poland center whose aim is fighting socialism and which is led by former Abwehr agent Cans, and Rawicz-Kochanski, a CIA agent who fled Poland and was sentenced in Warsaw in 1967, in absentia, to the death penalty.

Also charged with particular tasks were such organizations as the Kosciuszko Foundation and the Polish-American Immigration and Relief Committee, also active in the United States.

As the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, the center which was established on the basis of the KULTURA periodical, published in Paris, issues instructions in the methods of disseminating illegal publications slandering the political system of Poland.

It was also reported that a special fund had been set up for the opposition movement, to finance terrorist groups which would be smuggled into Poland to fight against the state administration, militia and security forces.

It is well known that today, just like yesterday, Poland is still the number one object in that sharp psychological war unleashed by certain circles in the West against socialist states.

Among the turncoats from East Europe working for the subversive Radio Free Europe, which is financed by the CIA, Poles are the most numerous group. In 1976, 103 emigres worked there, and since that time their number has increased. It is exactly to those emigre hornets' nests in which rabid enemies of People's Poland are working, that Solidarity leaders are extending the hand of friendship, and at the Gdansk gathering, demanding in full voice the creation for Poles abroad the possibility of actively joining the political course of life in the country. It is by no means a secret what they have in mind. Many emigre centers are already supplying Solidarity -- legally or semi-legally -- with both funds and subversive literature, and sending to the trade union site suitable cadres of consultants, advisers, experts and other trade union people who arrive as tourists or in the framework of cultural and scientific exchanges.

In 1973-80 Polish military tribunals sentenced 163 persons for espionage, while the Warsaw press now reports that the number of attempts at smuggling spies into the country, as well as endeavors to recruit Polish citizens for subversive activity against the motherland has increased considerably. Attempts also at persuading Polish citizens on official delegations abroad not to return to the country have also increased.

While NATO intelligence activities were once primarily directed at large Polish aglomerations, it now embraces practically the entire country, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes.

The American Washington POST, while confirming that American statesmen base their calculations on the expectation that the Solidarity leadership will be able to continue acting without hindrance, at the same time state that the events in Poland are worth 50 B-1 bombers, since, allegedly, they create the hope of implementing basic changes in the balance of forces in Europe. A very telling declaration.

The internal affairs and justice commission of the Polish Sejm was fully justified recently in stating that some capitalist countries were taking advantage of the complex internal situation in Poland to intensify destructive and subversive activities against it. Moreover, it was stressed that the subversive activity against Poland was planned and directly led by the power elite of capitalist states, proof of which, among other things, is the formation, on the initiative of the U.S. Government, of a special coordinating staff for Polish affairs, in which the CIA is actively participating. This subversive activity, codenamed "Poland" by the enemies of socialism is designed on a large scale.

As U.S. Communist Party General Secretary Gus Hall stated, it is a matter of a carefully prepared imperialist plot against People's Poland.

However, that plot is bound to fail as socialist Poland, Polish communists and the Polish nation can count unfailingly on the fraternal solidarity and support of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states.

VETERAN'S LETTER CONDEMNS SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

PM021543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Reader's letter: "Rebuffing the Enemy"]

[Text] The T. Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division, created on USSR soil, had its combat baptism in October 1943 near the Belorussian village of Lenino. It is not only for our Polish brothers that that is a memorable date, since it was the birthday of the Polish Army. It is also engraved on the memory of us Soviet troops who participated in that hard battle against the common, mortal enemy.

We who participated in the Battle of Lenino remember all the difficult paths of World War II which Soviet and Polish troops trod together. Six million Polish patriots was the price Poland had to pay for freedom. Some 20 million Soviet people gave their lives for our motherland's independence. 600,000 of them fell on Polish soil -- for our freedom and Poland's.

At the present time socialism's enemies are seeking to liquidate the historic gains secured in the two fraternal peoples' joint struggle to liquidate the socialist system and Poland's independence and to restore the capialist system. They preach anti-Sovietism and sow enmity between the Polish and Soviet peoples. Socialism's opponents, above all the leaders of so-called Solidarity, are literally depraving inexperienced young people, inciting them to desecrate monuments to Soviet soldiers and to perform other acts which can only be described as vandalism.

Under pressure from counterrevolutionary elements, Solidarity's Gdansk congress adopted a so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe." It is a crude provocation, a blatant appeal for struggle against the socialist system by the very same methods and means used by socialism's enemies in Poland.

These are futile attempts. We are proud of our socialist gains. We draw strength from the monolithic unity of our society, closely united around Lenin's party.

We participants in the joint battles at Lenino brand the Solidarity leadership as iniquitous and hope that there will be healthy forces in Poland who will defend socialism and deliver a fitting and resolute rebuff to the class enemy.

[Signed] Lt Col Retd I. Chenskiy, former commander, 1st Artillery Section, 913th Artillery Regiment, Red Banner 344th Roslavl Rifle Division

EVENTS SURROUNDING HUNGARIAN UPRISING NOTED

LD022358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Hungarian radio has recently broadcast a long documentary program on the 1956 counterrevolutionary rebellion in Hungary. Articles on the subject were also published by the party's Central organ, NEPSZABADSAG, and the theoretical journal TARSADALMI SZEMLE.

What happened in Hungary 25 years ago, between 23 October to 4 November 1956? Hungarian journalist Geza (Setvari) tells about it in his dispatch from Budapest.

[Begin recording in Hungarian fading into Polish translation] Party documents explain the crisis situation in Hungary in the autumn of 1956. The main error lay in the fact that the country's leadership at the time ignored the basic premises of Marxism-Leninism. The activities of the opposition wing of the Hungarian Workers' Party with Imre Nagy at its head also contributed to the crisis. That wing undermined the party's authority and tolerated the forces of reaction.

The decisive factor was the counterrevolutionary activity of the remnants of the old regime -- Horthy's fascists, Hungarian landowners and capitalists. Finally, not a small role was played by international imperialism, which worked to transform Hungary into a focus of a new war.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party created in the days of counterrevolution to replace the party of Hungarian workers included the mistakes of the former party leadership among the most important causes of those events. (?This) undermined the trust in the leaders of the party and government, aroused dissatisfaction and facilitated the work of internal and external enemies of socialism. Administering, commandeering and voluntarism became common practice in economic and political life. The flourishing of the national economy in postwar years gave place to growing disproportions in the development of industry. The workers-peasants alliance was weakened and the standard of life was reduced.

This is what we read about the fifties in the book entitled "The History of the Hungarian Popular Democracy". The Hungarian Workers Party, although it had won the battle with the remnants of open reaction, was gradually loosing its militant allies and loyal supporters since it did not collaborate with any other force in the arena of political struggle. In this way national unity was being weakened. In the economic field, along with the forced development of heavy industry, the light and food industries, both having long traditions, were being neglected. (?In organizing) production cooperatives in rural areas the principle of voluntary access was neglected. The peasants, charged with (?enormous) taxes and [words indistinct] of goods, were leaving villages seeking work in industry. Thus hundreds of thousands of hectares of land were being wasted. All this, of course, influenced the shortages of supplies.

After 1953 the leadership of the Hungarian Workers Party tried to analyze the situation critically, but it ended in enumerating the mistakes and no changes were enacted. At the same time, revisionists (?grouped) around Imre Nagy, negating the laws of socialist construction, announced the road of national communism.

In the summer of 1956 the atmosphere in the country was at the boiling point. In those circumstances counterrevolutionaries were able to join the revisionists who succeeded in transforming Budapest student demonstrations on 23 October into the commencement of the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

On 27 October Imre Nagy created the so-called National Government, which by its inability (?to counteract) counterrevolution allowed its chieftains to unleash a bloody terror against communists (?and) supporters of people's power. The Nagy government, which in that case was fulfilling the demands of the rebels, caused the Soviet troops to withdraw from Budapest. The armed rebellion was taking on an ever wider scope. The so-called workers' councils were coming to life everywhere, striving to seize political power in the country. Various parties were rising like mushrooms after the rain; in just a few days there were over 70 of them.

On 28 October, the Hungarian Workers' Party was replaced by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Janos Kadar was elected first secretary of its Central Committee. However, after 2 days he left Budapest and broke with Imre Nagy. In the first days of November, under his leadership the Revolutionary Government of Workers and Peasants was created in the town of Tolnok. (?Realizing the threat) to the Hungarian People's Republic and taking into account the danger threatening the sovereignty of the country, he turned to the Soviet Government with a request for armed assistance.

On 4 November Soviet armor together with Hungarian security units liquidated the forces of counterrevolution, thus saving the country from the danger of a prolonged, civil war which would cause the nation even greater losses.

In this connection, the Soviet daily PRAVDA wrote on 4 November 1956: People's Hungary is living through days which will be decisive for its further development. The problem is this: Will Hungary continue along the road of socialist development or will the forces of reaction win over it, striving to resurrect the order which would set the country back for decades. The victory of democratic forces led by the workers' class assures (?the country) national [words indistinct] (?full) democratic freedoms for the entire nation, cooperation on the basis of Leninist principles of equality, respect for national sovereignty and fraternal mutual help with all socialist countries.

The 25 years which have passed from those days have shown that Hungary is confidently marching along the road of socialism as an equal member of the socialist community. The armed and economic help by the Soviet Union, the resolute course of the MSZMP, and the steps being taken on behalf of that course have assured for Hungary consolidation and created the present-day reality of the Hungarian nation. This road, of course, is not free of this or that trouble, but in the final resort it is characterized by stabilization and peace.

Considerable changes have also occurred in Hungary's economic life. The republic's Presidium has liquidated the system of compulsory deliveries of agricultural produce and cooperatives were given more effective help. Villages have been completely collectivized. Wages were increased, above all for industrial workers. A beginning was made to elaborating more realistic and sensible plans for the development of industry. Production has increased. Socialist democracy has reached a fuller development.

In Hungary nobody has the slightest doubt that one of the most important factors of consolidation was the fact that our party, our government have expressed clearly and unequivocally their attitude toward Soviet-Hungarian relations. At their bases lie the proletarian internationalism, equality, respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual benefits. [end recording]

BAYBAKOV CONFERS WITH HUNGARY'S FALUVEGI

PM301009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Intensifying Cooperation"]

[Text] On 26 October N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received L. Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of further developing economic relations between the USSR and Hungary.

CPSU WORKERS END GDR FAMILIARIZATION TOUR

PM021509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.F. Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, was in the GDR 19 through 23 October in accordance with the plan of inter-party ties between the CPSU and the SED. It familiarized itself with the SED's work experience in the sphere of culture and art.

The delegation was received by K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

GROMYKO, FRG OFFICIAL DISCUSS BREZHNEV TRIP

WA310421 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS in English at 1732 GMT on 30 October reported that on 30 October Andrey Gromyko met in Moscow with FRG Foreign Ministry official B. Von Staden to discuss the upcoming visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG.

KONSTANDOV HAILS DEVELOPMENT OF FRG TRADE TIES

LD021508 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has stressed mutual interest of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany in expanding economic cooperation between them and boosting further bilateral trade. He was speaking here today at a meeting with West German journalists.

Leonid Kostandov expressed confidence that Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany will give a fresh impetus to bilateral links in the sphere of economics. This "will have a positive influence on relations between our countries as a whole and on the overall situation in Europe also in the future."

Touching upon the development of economic ties between the two countries starting from the conclusion of the Moscow treaty, Kostandov recalled that Soviet-West German trade now topped 15,000 million marks a year. He said that economic relations between the two countries "have assumed impressive scale, dynamism and a long-term character."

HAMBRUG MAYOR, ZAMYATIN VIEW BILATERAL AFFAIRS

PM021547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 23 October L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department and president of the USSR-FRG Society, received K. von Dohnanyi, mayor of Hamburg, and had talks with him on some questions of Soviet-West German relations.

SOLOMENTSEV SEES OFF FRG LAND MINISTER RAU

PM021237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Tass -- J. Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia (FRG), left Moscow for Leningrad 22 October. The guest was seen off at the station by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials. Representatives of business circles, trade unions and culture from North Rhine-Westphalia left with J. Rau.

REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Moscow Departure

LD021414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today for Vienna to take part in the traditional USSR days in Austria.

At the airport he was seen off by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and by other officials. Among those seeing him off was Helmut Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the Soviet Union. A RSFSR delegation led by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left for Vienna on the same day.

Arrival in Vienna

LD022034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Vienna from Moscow today in order to take part in the traditional USSR days in Austria.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD022036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 2 Nov (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, laid a wreath today at the memorial to Soviet soldiers and liberators who died in battle against the Nazi invaders. This memorial, erected in one of the Austrian capital's central squares, marks the heroism of Soviet people who gave their lives in the struggle to liberate the peoples of Europe from fascism. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were members of the RSFSR delegation and leaders of the Austrian-Soviet Society.

Meeting with Kirchschlaeger

LD030057 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 2 Nov (TASS) -- Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic, received at his residence in the Hofburg Palace today Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. A friendly talk took place, during which both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in various spheres -- economic, scientific-technological and cultural. They expressed the hope that this cooperation will continue to develop in the interests of both countries, and for strengthening peace in Europe.

M.I. Boronin, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Austria, gave a reception in honor of Mikhail Solomentsev and the visiting delegation of the Russian Federation in the evening.

NETHERLANDS DEFENSE EXPERTS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PM021157 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Netherlands in Moscow To Talk With Gromyko"]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct -- At the end of this week a delegation of Netherlands defense experts will hold talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The delegation had made a written request for the meeting.

The Dutch delegation, led by Second Chamber member Mr K.G. de Vries, former chairman of the Second Chamber Defense Committee, arrived in Moscow Saturday [24 October]. The members of the delegation were welcomed by a Soviet delegation led by former Soviet Ambassador in the The Hague Aleksandr Romanov.

The Dutch delegation also includes Second Chamber members A.B.M. Frinking (Christian Democratic Appeal) and Prof Dr J.J.C. Voorhoeve (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy), H.J. Neuman and H. Hendrikze of the Institute for Peace Research in The Hague, together with Amsterdam businessman E. van Eeghen, a military expert of the former Christian Historical Union [one of a number of Christian parties which merged in 1976 to form the Christian Democratic Appeal].

After a visit on Sunday to Zagorsk and attendance at a Russian Orthodox church service, talks began this morning at the Academy of Science's Institute of U.S. Studies. This is headed by Kremlin U.S. expert Georgiy Arbatov. This afternoon there will be similar talks at the Institute for World Peace [as published] in Moscow.

On Tuesday the delegation will be received by Supreme Soviet [Council of the Union] Chairman Shitikov, after which talks will be held with the Supreme Soviet International Department in the Kremlin Palace. In the afternoon there will be a meeting with the CPSU International Department. On Wednesday the Dutch delegation will be the guests of senior officers of the Soviet Army.

In diplomatic circles in the Soviet capital the Dutch visit is attracting a fair amount of interest, because this is the first time that the Netherlands and the Soviet Union will have held bilateral talks on military matters.

USSR TREATY IMPORTANT IN KEKKONEN POLICY LEGACY

Uusitala Remarks

PM030929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- An extraordinary session of the Finnish State Council here has announced that for health reasons U.K. Kekkonen is unable to carry out the duties of president of Finland. The State Council has therefore decided to hold elections for the Presidential Electoral College on 17-18 January and has set 26 January 1982 as the presidential election date.

This decision was prompted by U.K. Kekkonen's letter to the State Council citing a medical certificate stating that he is unable to perform his presidential duties for health reasons.

This marks the end of a quarter century of unparalleled work for the benefit of his country and people by an outstanding Finnish politician and state leader, Acting Prime Minister E. Uusitala told a press conference which followed the State Council session.

While holding the office of president and continuing president J.K. Baasikivi's foreign policy line, he said, U.K. Kekkonen was the architect of Finland's active and peace-loving foreign policy, the prerequisite for whose successful implementation are good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union -- relations about whose development President U.K. Kekkonen was particularly concerned and which are founded on the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

Voicing the opinion of the State Council and of the overwhelming majority of the country's people, I would like to stress, E. Uusitala said, that the Finnish people are fully aware of and appreciate the importance of U.K. Kekkonen's foreign policy legacy and will unanimously make every effort to continue his line.

Andreyev Commentary

LD302348 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Today's PRAVDA tells its readers of the decisions by the Finnish Council of State to hold presidential elections on 26 January next year.

Our observer Viktor Andreyev writes that in the last few decades Soviet-Finnish relations have remained permanently in the annals of Europe and the whole world as a clear example of the fulfillment of principles for new really democratic international relations developed by Lenin. It is worth noting that we are discussing countries whose good neighborly relations were established a little over 30 years ago. This was preceded by an almost equally long period of estrangement, distrust and even open clashes. At that time Soviet attempts to build friendly relations, for which the way was opened by the statute signed by Lenin on 31 December, 1917, recognizing Finland's national independence, did not yield fruit for a long time.

Thus, we have an even better reason for noting that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1948, brought about a change in Soviet-Finnish relations. At the same time the Soviet-Finnish treaty, as noted by Leonid Brezhnev, forms an important stage in the development of international friendship in post-war Europe. The decades that have passed show convincingly the vitality and efficiency of all points in the treaty. Stable and permanent relations have been created between our countries. In these relations there have been no recessions caused by fluctuations in the international situation. Nor do these relations depend on any temporary cyclical factors. Urho Kekkonen described the treaty as an inseparable part of the European balance and security system. By this he meant that the treaty will continue to have essential importance in strengthening security in the north of Europe.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that the Soviet Union consistently develops friendship and good-neighborly relations with Finland. This foreign political line will not change, because it fulfills the basic interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples. When assessing Soviet-Finnish relations, Leonid Brezhnev noted that "our countries have an inestimably precious capital which they have collected together in the postwar years." It takes the form of active, peaceful cooperation in many fields; it consists of the mutual trust of our peoples and their positive relations with each other. All this is a result of the implementation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. It serves well the interests of the Soviet Union and Finland and efficiently furthers the cause of peace in Europe.

FINNISH PAPERS CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNIST PARTY

PM301101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Provocative Campaign"]

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Oct -- Over the last few days the Finnish public has witnessed an active campaign by newspapers belonging to one concern -- HELSINGIN SANOMAT and ILTA-SANOMAT -- and also by TURUN SANOMAT and certain other Finnish press organs against the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], members of its leadership and the communist press. By all accounts, Finland's rightwing circles can in no way reconcil themselves to the fact that the 19th SKP Congress last spring resulted in stronger unity of the Communist Party's ranks, an increase in its political activity and greater influence among the masses.

This campaign not only makes use of the hackneyed method of dividing the SKP into a so-called "majority" and "minority." The false allegation has been invented that Finnish Communists and their press are harming the country's friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The SKP's great and constructive role in shaping and implementing the foreign policy course of friendship with the Soviet Union is well known. The Finnish Communists' initiatives on developing and deepening Soviet-Finnish cooperation and their struggle against all attempts to undermine the friendship of our countries and peoples are well known, too.

People here point out that the inspirers and organizers of this campaign are pursuing a very definite aim. They would like to weaken the democratic forces' positions and create a political situation in the country which would enable rightwing circles to make new attempts to alter Finland's foreign policy course in the direction that these circles desire.

The provocative campaign is being rebuffed by Finland's working class and progressive public. Statements by many SKP party organizations emphasize that the attacks being made by rightwing circles will not produce the desired results and express firm determination to further strengthen the unity of the party's ranks.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES ITALIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PM021503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 21 October a conversation took place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Italian Agriculture Minister G. Bartolomei, who is in Moscow in connection with holding the "Agroitaliya-81" exhibition. G. Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

ROMANOV RECEIVES ITALIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD011226 Leningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1445 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] At the Smolnyy, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, received Gianni Cervetti, first secretary of the Lombardy Regional Committee of the Italian Communist Party, and Piero Borghini, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee.

GREEK CP LEADER COMMENTS ON ELECTION, PROSPECTS

PM021535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 23 Oct (TASS) -- "The forces advocating change in Greece have won a major victory," K. Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, declared in an interview in the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG.

Greece is now at the crossroads, he pointed out. Either the country will choose the anti-imperialist, democratic path of development with a socialist perspective, or there will be a simple change of government, which will result only in formal changes. Of course, we communists advocate the former, as we believe that favorable conditions have taken shape in the country for Greece to embark on a new path of development. However, we realize what tremendous difficulties lie on this path and how hard the struggle facing us will be. Greece is a NATO member, and the Americans dominate many areas of concern in the country.

Evaluating the results of the Greek Communist Party's further tasks, Florakis said: We have taken a step forward with regard both to the number of deputies and to our potential in parliament. However, we certainly do not measure our party's strength by this. During the election campaign we established links with both sections of the population.

CYPRIOT AKEL LEADER ON GREEK ELECTIONS, UK BASES

LD021918 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 2 Nov, TASS -- Speaking in an interview with the Lebanese Al-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI weekly, Secretary-General of the Pregressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Esekias Papaioannou expressed support for the intention of the new government of Greece to revise its relations with NATO. He declared for dismantling British military bases and U.S. radio electronic espionage stations, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus. E. Papaioannou said that the results of the parliamentary elections in Greece were a remarkable victory for the democratic forces declaring for political, economic and social reforms in the country. Greece can give considerable aid to the people of Cyprus in its struggle for independence, the AKEL secretary-general stressed.

Ezekias Papaioannou declared against the holding of exercises planned for November with the participation of troops of the USA, Egypt, Somalia and Sudan. These exercises, he pointed out, are a component part of the agressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region in particular towards Libya and the other progressive Arab countries. The peoples of the Middle East and the Mediterranean should be permanently on the alert as international imperialism and Zionism headed by the USA is preparing to unleash an agression against the peoples of the region after concluding the American-Israeli accord on a strengthening of "strategic cooperation".

The AKEL secretary-general welcomed the peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union in that part of the world and the actions taken by the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

E. Papaioannou declared for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and strongly condemned the Camp David accords. Our party, he stressed, supports the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for its legitimate national rights, the struggle of all Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

MAJLIS GIVES CONFIDENCE VOTE TO NEW CABINET

LD022226 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 2 Nov, TASS -- The Iranian parliament has today voted for confidence in the new cabinet, whose composition was proposed by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i and was endorsed by president 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i.

The composition of the cabinet has remained practically unchanged. Among the new appointments are Defence Minister Mohammad Salini. The prime minister has left for himself the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs.

TASS: U.S. ANNOUNCES 'BRIGHT-STAR' EXERCISES

LD030752 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. State Department has officially announced the beginning of large-scale military exercises in Southwest Asia to start early next week and last till mid-December this year. U.S. land and air force units will be moved from the United States to the Middle East to take part in the manoeuvres, code-named "Bright Star-82." They will be joined by U.S. warships now in the zone of the Indian Ocean.

Military units from Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman will also take part in the exercises.

The State Department did not announce the strength of military contingents which will be involved in the "Bright Star-82" manoeuvres.

Further Details

LD031052 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The United States has announced large-scale military exercises to begin next week on the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. According to a state department spokesman, the "Bright Star-82" exercise will involve land forces and aircraft moved from the United States and also American warships and Marines stationed in the Indian Ocean.

MOSCOW: U.S. BUILDING ALLIANCE IN NORTHEAST AFRICA

LD022340 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The activities of the imperialist groups led by the United States in Africa are becoming increasingly dangerous. The Reagan administration is speeding up the training and stationing of its Rapid Deployment Force and it has boosted arms supplies to Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. Commentary is by Vladlen (Kirsanov).

The United States is turning the territory of its strategic allies into a dump for American-made arms. The Pentagon recently notified Congress of the planned deliveries to Egypt of about 130 sophisticated tanks as well as ammunition and spare parts. This is one of the biggest arms deals between the United States and Egypt.

America's plans in Northeast Africa stake largely on Sudan whom the White House intends to give many million dollars worth of weaponry. The Reagan administration has also decided to supply arms to Somalia worth about $50 million. According to the French weekly LE POINT, the Somali authorities are to allow the United States to use four airfields along with the base Berbera. The weekly notes that this will enable Washington to noticeably increase its military presence in that part of the world and to speed up the training of the Somali Army.

The Pentagon has also secured the right to build or use military bases in Egypt and Sudan. On the 9th of this month large-scale military maneuvers -- Bright Star -- are due to begin in Egypt and Sudan. The maneuvers will be everything but defensive. Under the auspices of Washington, and with the direct interference of the more aggressive circles in the United States, an alliance of pro-American regimes is taking shape in Northeast Africa and the Middle East. But as many analysts note Cairo, Mogadishu and Khartoum would also like to use the tension in the region to crack down on their opposition and on popular protests against their undemocratic policies.

The sharply increased scale of American imperialist activities in Africa's northeast has taken place against a background of a malicious anti-Soviet campaign. Cairo, Mogadishu and Khartoum appear to be using anti-Soviet slander as a political form of repaying their military debts. Such campaigns are not new though there were similar campaigns in 1978 and 1980. Incited by Washington, they failed miserably and this will also happen to the current anti-Soviet drive.

CONSEQUENCES OF AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA VIEWED

LD021920 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Maj Gen (?Romer Solimin) commentary: "Watch Out, AWACS Are in the Sky"]

[Text] Because two AWACS military aircraft were sent to Egypt and because of the Reagan administration's decision to sell five of these aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the likely consequences of these recent steps by Washington in the Middle East are being extensively discussed in the Arab and world press. It is a well-known fact that the AWACS aircraft are very sophisticated radar spy systems. They are basically the American aircraft E3-A, which originally were Boeing 707/320 passenger aircraft, equipped with automatic systems to gather and transmit information.

According to Pentagon sources, the reconnaissance range of the AWACS aircraft is between 450 to 600 km. The aircraft can remain airborne with in-flight refuelling for about 12 hours. To relay the gathered information 16 transmitters operating on ultra short and short wave bands are on board the aircraft. The AWACS aircraft were officially accepted by the U.S. Air Force in 1976. The Air Force now has 24 aircraft, 10 of which are stationed outside U.S. territory.

Based on efforts to increase the arms race, the U.S. administration has decided to build a large number of AWACS aircraft. Washington wants to encircle the world with a network of these aircraft. Under pressure from Washington NATO countries have bought 18 AWACS aircraft, a huge airbase has been built for them in West Germany and a number of airbases are being built in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Norway and other countries.

When the Iraqi-Iranian conflict began in 1980 a number of AWACS aircraft were sent to the Gulf region. They fly from Saudi territory and are following the progress of military operations between the two warring sides and they are ready, if needed, to support an American military intervention, as UPI stated, and to act as air command centers to control the flights of the huge American (?military transports) within the Rapid Deployment Force.

Washington hopes to use the AWACS aircraft, the sale of which to Saudi Arabia the Senate approved, for its own purpose. This is the only way to explain why the Zionist lobby in the Senate did not block the conclusion of the deal when the vote was taken. The White House calmed the Zionist lobby by, so it is said, exposing its hand. According to AP, an administration spokesman explained that the Saudi AWACS deal must be viewed within the framework of turning this Arab region into a bridgehead and a Rapid Deployment Force.

He frankly stated that it is very beneficial for the United States to have in this oil rich region military equipment and runways ready for use and to set up equipment and military ammunition dumps. Moreover, it appears [words indistinct] the use of U.S. military equipment and full control over the use of information Riyadh obtains from the AWACS aircraft will be in the hands of U.S. military authorities. So long as this is the situation, this information cannot be used against Israel. This is what Tel Aviv is working for.

It is true that Saudi Arabia has categorically refused American control over the AWACS aircraft. However, Washington pretended that it has not heard any statements on this matter from Riyadh. In any case, the Senate would not have approved the deal had full American control over the AWACS aircraft not been certain. Moreover Tel Aviv, as all signs indicate, has made it clear that placing the AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia could bring benefits not only to the United States but also to Israel because they will control the skies of Syria and Lebanon and other countries of the region.

These are the dangers resulting from the appearance of AWACS aircraft in the skies of the Arab world.

MOSCOW PAPER ON MIDEAST PROSPECTS UNDER MUBARAK

PM021555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 5

[Anatoliy Agaryshev "commentary": "Egypt After As-Sadat"]

[Excerpts] The newly-installed President Mubarak has declared his intention of continuing As-Sadat's Camp David policy, but what guarantee is there that Egypt really will do so?

According to the British magazine MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC DIGEST there can be little doubt that Mubarak will continue the Camp David process and the "open door" policy. Changes both of style and of substance are nevertheless inevitable. At least until he has established himself, Mubarak will have to be more receptive to the various political currents in the army, the source of most of his support, and in other spheres. Although inhibiting his freedom of action it will, nevertheless, provide him with new opportunities. In particular, he can make up for lacking As-Sadat's strategic flair with his administrative ability.

The magazine stresses that Mubarak lives with his family on the outskirts of Cairo anxious to stay aloof from the extravagant life style of As-Sadat's entourage. He prefers the company of his military friends....

Feeling the ground slipping beneath his feet, the former president tried to find a "scapegoat" and to shift the blame for the country's problems onto the USSR. The Egyptian regime now has to choose whether to follow the previous course or to choose another. The prospects are grim for those who have not yet realized the futility and disastrousness of the National Democratic Party's directives. It is now clear that the people will not tolerate treachery and will not forgive traitors.

This is vividly demonstrated by the events in Asyut on 8 October.

The United States, the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK writes, has an enormous stake in seeing that Egyptian policy remains stable. If Cairo were to return to the bosom of the anti-Israeli Arab world, that would in all probability give rise to a war and trigger a new oil crisis. In addition, Egypt holds the key to ensuring a U.S. military presence in the Near East.

"We are very concerned that this policy may not be getting very much support in Egypt," one senior U.S. official says.

Highland, an expert on foreign policy under the Nixon and Ford administrations and former National Security Council staffer, adds: "I am inclined to be pessimistic. I have formed the impression that only As-Sadat could keep Egypt in hand. With him gone, I cannot see where they can find the strength needed to keep Egypt on the course he plotted."

Washington cannot accept the idea of failure in the Near East. The downfall of politicians in the Near East who have linked their destinies with U.S. interests is a different matter, however. History will pass a harsh judgment on these people and their names will be cursed.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON MEETINGS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

LD030934 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS -- "My meetings with Soviet leaders, above all, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding. The meetings were fruitful and very useful both as regards the strengthening of Soviet-Palestinian relations and from the point of view of intensifying the struggle of the Arab peoples for eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression", said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He was speaking in an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent.

"There was an exchange of views on a broad range of issues connected with the prospects for a comprehensive Mid-Eastern settlement", Yasir 'Arafat said. "During our discussions special emphasis was made on the necessity of solving the Palestinian problem, which is known to be the core of the Mid-Eastern settlement."

"During the visit", Yasir 'Arafat went on it say, "we could once again see that the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consistently side with the just cause of the Palestinians and whole-heartedly support their legitimate demands for self-determination, the return to their homeland and the establishment of their own state. The Palestinian people received with profound gratitude and satisfaction the decision of the Soviet Government to extend official diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Moscow. The decision is certain to give a new impetus to the further strengthening of international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine."

"In our struggle", Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion, "we have always relied on the selfless and sincere assistance of the Soviet Union, the peaceful policy of which is a reliable guard against imperialist designs. We will continue to develop relations of cooperation with the Soviet people."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA INTERVIEWS YASIR 'ARAFAT

PM021153 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 October carries on pages 1 and 14, under the headline "Struggle Until Victory," a 5,000-word undated Igor Belyayev interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut. 'Arafat declares that "in 1970 the United States and Israel decided to 'finish the Palestinian resistance movement' -- to physically eliminate the PLO leadership" -- and recalls on "Israeli Knesset resolution on eliminating the PLO." He makes great play of the Israeli operations against the Palestinians in Lebanon last July, which he terms "the 15-day war." Asked about the first visit by a PLO delegation to the Soviet Union, 'Arafat replies:

"In February 1970 a qualitatively new stage began in the PLO's political struggle. That was when the foundation was laid for the multifaceted onward development of Palestinian-Soviet relations. We have always trusted and continue to trust the Soviet Union. Today I want to recall that through these years Comrade Brezhnev has sided with the Palestinian Arab people. I will never forget one of the most moving moments of my life. During the visit to Moscow, when the Soviet-Palestinian joint communique was signed, I told Comrade Brezhnev: 'We are a small people, there are only 4 million of us!'

"Comrade Brezhnev told me that all the Arab peoples were on our side. We were supported by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces.

"Those words of Comrade Brezhnev have enduring significance. After the consolidation of Palestinian-Soviet relations the PLO began to gain prestige throughout the world, especially in the United Nations."

'Arafat then recalls his speech to the United Nations in 1974 and the subsequent wider international recognition of the PLO. He returns to the events of July 1981 in Lebanon, declaring that after the beginning of the Israeli operations "Arabs' confidence in the Palestine fighters strengthened. A new Palestine emerged -- a fighter for the triumph of the Palestinian revolution -- which is exceptionally important for the entire Arab world."

'Arafat rejects the suggestion that "Reagan is incapable of controlling Begin": "The United States influences Begin's policy and actions most directly." On "Sharon's 'new policy' in the occupied territories" he says: "While preparing a military strike against us, General Sharon is talking of a 'new policy' as a diversion."

On the EEC initiative on the Middle East 'Arafat says that it "exists chiefly in the imagination." As for the U.S. stance, "Reagan is in favor of turning Jordan into a 'new Palestine.' We are opposed to such a 'solution.'"

On the USSR's policy 'Arafat says: "We regard Comrade Brezhnev's initiative on the Near East as not only a very important part of his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is a militant action program. And it is certainly no accident that the Palestine National Council welcomed these initiatives. We regard them as the basis for a really fair settlement in the Near East. And it is no accident, I repeat, no accident that during our meetings in the Soviet Union we said that Comrade Brezhnev's initiatives are very important initiatives. We would very much like the machinery for implementing them to be created."

'Arafat concludes with remarks on Soviet aid, particularly the arrival of a planeload of Soviet medicines in Beirut.

'Arafat does not mention or allude to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's proposals for a Middle East settlement.

TASS OBSERVER COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY WITH PLO

LD022324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 2 Nov 81

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS) -- It has long been noticed that there are none so deaf and blind as those who deliberately do not want to hear and see. An example of such political deafness and blindness can be found in the official attitude in Washington to relations with the PLO, which was recognized as the leader and fighter for the liberation of the Arab people of Palestine from the yoke of Israeli occupation.

In an interview to the Washington POST, President Reagan asserted that the PLO was a "self-styled voice" of the Palestinian people, and so he did not even "want to speak" about the organization. Attacks on the PLO by the head of the American administration also took place in previous public statements, the essence of which amounts to the fact that he does not want to "recognize" the organization because "nobody elected" the PLO. Such statements are of a clearly demagogic nature and are intended to attribute "democratic weight" only to the Washington administration itself. At the U.S. presidential election in November 1980 only 26 percent of the electors voted for Reagan!

For over three decades the Arab people of Palestine have been waging a liberation struggle to implement their inalienable national right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. During this struggle the Palestinian people came to the forefront in the Arab national liberation movement and enjoy all-round support from peoples of the whole world. Its political vanguard in this struggle is the PLO, which has won wide international recognition as the sole just representative of the Palestinian people. The United Nations organization and a series of other international organizations officially recognize just such a role for the PLO. So far 117 states officially recognize and support many-sided relations with the PLO. The recent decision by the Government of the Soviet Union to confer official diplomatic status on the PLO mission in Moscow serves as evidence of the further growth in the PLO's influence and authority, and also of the expansion of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Whether Washington wants it or not, the PLO is a real political factor not only in the Near East, but also in international relations as a whole. It is therefore quite natural that in putting forward a proposal for convening an international conference on the Near East with the aim of attaining an all-embracing settlement on a collective basis, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that the PLO should participate in such a conference, along with all the Arab countries with a common border with Israel, as well as Israel itself, on an equal basis. By foisting the so-called Camp David process on the Arab people, that is the policy of separate deals, the Washington leaders deny the legal right of the Arab people of Palestine to an independent existence.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF YAR PRESIDENT

Moscow Welcome

PM021139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] TASS -- 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit on 26 October at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At Vnukovo Airport, decked with the state flags of the YAR and the USSR, A.A. Salih was met at the airport ramp by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The YAR president was also welcomed by M. Kh. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, N.F. Vasilyev, T.B. Guzhenko, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy and V.I. Terebilov; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; O.G. Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to the YAR; USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs O.A. Grinevskiy and D.S. Nikoforov and other officials.

Among the welcoming party were S.A. al-Ashwal, YAR ambassador to the USSR; the heads of diplomatic mission of a number of foreign countries accredited to the USSR; students from the YAR studying in Soviet VUZEs; and representatives of Moscow working people.

An honor guard of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces -- the ground forces, air force and navy -- was drawn up on the runway.

L.I. Brezhnev and A.A. Salih inspected the Soviet servicemen's ranks. The two countries' national anthems were played. The welcoming ceremony ended with a marchpast by the honor guard.

L.I. Brezhnev and A.A. Salih and the other USSR and YAR statesmen drove from the airport into the city accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcycles. The streets and squares along the motorcades' route were decked with the state flags of the YAR and USSR and placards bearing greetings.

Salih Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 October publishes on page 2 the apparent text of the speech delivered by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic at the 27 October Kremlin dinner. Comparison of the PRAVDA version with the Moscow Domestic Service version of the speech published in the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 4, reveals the following corrections and variations:

Page H 5, paragraph five, line three reads: ...of the Israeli, Zionist entity as an instrument of colonialism insinuated into the heart of....

Same page, paragraph seven reads: In this light we regard the initiative put forward by the friendly Soviet Union on the question of settling the Near East conflict as the correct basis for an all-embracing settlement, provided, of course, that there is a general desire for peace. The Soviet proposals concentrate on the core of the Middle East conflict: the Palestinian problem.

Page H 6, paragraph two, line two reads: ...any type of foreign presence in neighboring areas, in the Indian Ocean....

Same page, paragraph four reads: True to the policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment, we build our relations with all countries on the basis....

Report on Departure

PM021649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] TASS -- President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] left Moscow 28 October. He was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was bedecked with the state flags of the YAR and the USSR, A.A. Salih was seen off at the aircraft steps by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The YAR president was also seen off by M.Kh. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers T.B. Guzhenko, Ye.A. Kozalovskiy and V.I. Terebilov; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Reations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; G.M. Korniyenko and N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy ministers; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; O.G. Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to the YAR; O.A. Grinevskiy and D.S. Nikoforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials.

The sendoff party included S.A. al-Ashwal, YAR ambassador to the USSR, heads of a number of foreign countries' diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, students from the YAR studying in Soviet VUZes and representatives of Moscow's working people.

An honor guard of representatives of the three branches of the USSR armed forces -- ground forces, air force and navy -- was drawn up on the airfield.

L.I. Brezhnev and A.A. Salih inspected the Soviet servicemen. The two countries' national anthems were played.

The sendoff ceremony ended with a marchpast by the honor guard.

A.A. Salih made a statement at the airport before his departure:

Personally and on behalf of the delegation members I am happy to express gratitude for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded us in the Soviet Union. This attests to the depth of the noble human feelings which the peoples of the YAR and the Soviet Union feel for each other and to the antiquity of the historic relations linking the two countries.

This circumstance undoubtedly had a positive and effective impact on the all-round talks with the Soviet leaders and, above all, with President L.I. Brezhnev. The results of these talks will help to strengthen the relations linking our countries, to strengthen and broaden the scale of Yemeni-Soviet cooperation in many spheres and will help us to make positive use of the Soviet Union's tremendous experience and potential.

I express gratitude and appreciation for the great understanding that we have encountered from our Soviet friends. Many of the opinions and views expressed in the talks coincided to such a degree that they revealed a single approach to many questions and events in the Arab and international arena. I particularly thank the Soviet Union for its vigorous and consistent stand on the central Arab problem -- the problem of Palestine -- and for the Soviet Union's adherence to a peaceful and just solution of the Near East problem which will ensure the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return to their own land, to self-determination and to create their own national independent state. The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated that it is the Arabs' friend and pursues a political course in the international arena in support of any righteous cause and justice.

Comparison of Communique

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 October publishes on page 1 the communique on the visit to the USSR by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic. Comparison with the TASS version published in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 9, reveals the following variation:

Page H 10, paragraph two, last line reads: ...the Protocol Department of the YAR Foreign Ministry.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES YAR ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SCENE

PM021021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 81 p 6

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Discarding the Burden of the Past"]

[Excerpts] San'a', October -- Yemen is encountering many problems caused by the underdevelopment of its production forces and the survival of archaic social relations.

The state sector is still very weak and the private trader prefers to operate mainly in those sectors which provide a quick profit -- trade, construction and the services sphere. There is a lack of home-produced goods and of money.

Under the prevailing conditions, the overall taks is to create firm foundations for the national economy. To this end the 5-year plan for 1981-84 set out on the one hand to strengthen the state sector and on the other, relying on that sector, to promote widespread involvement of national private capital in production.

"Obviously, boosting the economy is only feasible if there is a good raw material and energy base," 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation, says. "So far there is no such base, which is affecting industrial development in particular. There is also a shortage of water for agricultural needs. That is why the active search for and development of natural resources constitute one of the most important state tasks. We are pinning great hopes on cooperation with the Soviet Union in this field."

Time is modifying the state power structure. A consultative council which discusses the most improtant questions of domestic and foreign policy has been created under the president of the republic. Municipal councils were recently formed through elections. The powers and composition of the Constituent National Assembly, which has constitutional rights, have been expanded. So far it is just being formed, mainly along tribal lines, but preparation for its transformation into a parliament through the holding of a general election has already entered the concluding stage.

Last year the draft national charter was made public and the beginning of a "national dialogue" was announced. The task consists in using broad discussion of the project to elaborate a coordinated document which will become a nationwide action program, Husayn al-(Makdami), chairman of the National Dialogue Committee, says. In our view, this would make it possible to ensure both political stability in the country and the solution of many problems of the forthcoming development stage.

The task which has been set is complex. Although formally the activity of parties in the YAR is not allowed, a whole spectrum of political currents exists here. Under these conditions, as my interlocutors pointed out, the success of dialouge depends on the degree to which the interests of all those called on to take part are considered.

The leadership's desire to consolidate the republican regime is combined with a policy aimed at further strengthening the country's international positions and its independence and sovereignty. San'a' welcomes the course toward the relaxation of tension and disarmament, demands a just settlement of the Near East conflict, denounces the Camp David deal and opposes the creation of foreign military bases and the patching together of military blocs in the region.

"Our approach is absolutely clear: The regions of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and Red Sea must become a zone of peace and security free from outside interference," YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani noted in a talk with your PRAVDA correspondent. "That is why we support the proposals put forward by Soviet head of state L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India, and we believe that they can serve as a real basis for attaining the indicated objective.

"We are glad that Yemen was one of the first countries with which the USSR established such broad relations, which now have a history spanning over 50 years," the prime minister said at the end of our talk. "As time passes, its significance for our peoples will grow."

TEXT OF NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO PDRY PREMIER

PM301027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]

On behalf of the CPSU Central committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and ourselves personally we send you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY Government and people cordial congratulations and good whishes on the national holiday -- the 14 October revolution day.

Soviet people feel profound sympathy with Democratic Yemen's people, who, under the leadership of their vanguard, the YSP, are implementing fundamental revolutionary transformations. We wish you and the friendly South Yemeni people further progress on this path and new successes in fulfilling the outlined plans for the country's economic, social and cultural development.

True to the Lenist principles of foreign policy, the Soviet Union has always sided and will side with Democratic Yemen's people in their struggle for the consolidation of the South Yemeni revolution's gains, against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, and for the attainment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union rates highly the multifaceted friendly relations which are developing between our countries and peoples on the firm foundation of the 1979 friendship and cooperation treaty. We express the confidence that these relations, based on the commonality of goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, will continue to strengthen and deepen and to serve our peoples' interests and the noble cause of ensuring peace and security throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

BREZHNEV EXTENDS GREETINGS TO BENDJEDID

LD311716 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Cable sent by Soviet leader Brezhnev to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Algerian revolution]

[Text] I congratulate you, comrade president, and I congratulate the leadership and people of friendly Algeria on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. In my own name, I extend heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The Algerian people, who on 1 November 1954 began an armed, brave struggle against imperialism and colonialism for national independence and freedom, scored a historic victory which laid the foundations for the socialist development of Algeria. The Algerian people have made important social, economic, political and progressive changes.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates the activity of the Algerian Republic in the field of foreign policy to counter the conspiracies of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction; and its considerable role in the struggle of peoples against the policy of anti-Arab separate deals and capitulation. The Soviet Union also appreciates Algerian efforts in the struggle for the sake of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The ties of traditional friendship and cooperation link the Soviety Union and Algeria.

I am convinced that the comprehensive, mutually advantageous bilateral relations which gained fresh momentum during your last visit to the Soviet Union will be further consolidated and developed in the interest of our two peoples and in the interest of world peace and security.

I wish you, Comrade President, personally, good health and happiness and I wish the friendly people of the Algerian Republic prosperity and abundance.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER KUTAKHOV TO VISIT ALGERIA

PM021545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Commander's Invitation"]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief, air force and USSR deputy minister of defense, will pay an official visit to Algeria at the beginning of November at the invitation of Maj H. Abdelli, commander of the Algerian Air Force.

PAPER ASSESSES TOUR BY 'CONTACT GROUP OF FIVE'

LD030950 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 3 Nov 81

["Through the Back Door" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS — "Afraid of the mounting successful struggle by the Namibian people for freedom, afraid of the strengthening solidarity of Africa with the cause of the Namibian patriots, the United States and its NATO allies under the disguise of mediation rush in to salvage their shaky positions in that region", Vladimir Korochantsev writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE), summing up the results of the tour of a number of African countries by the so-called "contact group of five" (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada). The "mediators" do not even conceal their sympathies for the racists of the Republic of South Africa who occupy Namibia and for the artificially set up bloc of 46 puppet "internal parties" placed into power in Windhoek.

The delegation, which is completedly dominated by the United States Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, carries an American plan for a "settlement", which was drawn up, as is common knowledge, together with Pretoria, the author of the article remarks. "This draft in spirit and letter demonstratively contradicts Security Council Resolution Number 435, which envisages an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia, the holding of free elections there under United Nations supervision and independence for that country." "The American draft", the article emphasises, "is an attempt to split independent Africa, to deprive SWAPO, which has been recognised by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity as the sole legal representative of the Namibian people, of the wholehearted support of African states. And the United States proposal to place the SWAPO military bases and detachments under control, in other words, to help the occupiers to make short work of the patriots cannot be qualified otherwise than a diversion."

"The American draft shows", the author of the article sums up, that the West and the racists seek to attain through diplomatic means those aims which they failed to attain on the battle-field. But irrespective of their strategems, the Namibian people are fully resolved to fight for genuine political independence under the leadership of their militant van, SWAPO".

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL TALKS HELD

LD010212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 October (TASS) -- Hadis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning, has highly praised the all-round relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia.

Receiving the Soviet delegation at the third session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Ethiopian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade which is being held here, he expressed profound satisfaction with the constantly expanding ties between the two countries. Hadis Tedla stressed that this fruitful and mutally advantageous cooperation is currently of special importance to Ethiopia, which is currently making every effort to strengthen the national economy and create a firm base for the transition to socialist construction. Hadis Tedla noted that the current session of the intergovernmental commission would enable considerable expansion in the sphere of bilateral cooperation.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES AFRICAN CONFERENCE DELEGATES

PM021527 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "A Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, on 18 October received prominent politicians and public figures from a number of African countries who were visiting the republic. They had been attending the first Soviet-African scientific and political conference "for peace and social progress" held in Moscow.

There was a friendly conversation during which Sh.R. Rashidov familiarized the visitors with Soviet Uzbekistan's big successes in the development of all spheres of the national economy, culture and art achieved as a result of the Communist Party's and Soviet Government's implementation of Lenin's wise nationalities policy and the ever-growing friendship and fraternal mutual assistance of all the peoples of our great motherland. He said that the republic's working people, implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, have everyone involved in competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and are making achievement after achievement in terms of economic and cultural prosperity.

Together with the rest of the Soviet people, the working people of Uzbekistan warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government and their consistent struggle to ensure lasting peace and to curb the arms race. There was universal approval of the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, initiatives which are a consistent extension and development of the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

Sh.R. Rashidov stressed that the working people of Uzbekistan, like all other Soviet people, have feelings of sincere friendship for the peoples of the developing countries of Africa and express solidarity with their struggle for national liberation and political and economic independence, their struggle to overcome backwardness, their struggle against imperialists' attempts to revive the colonial system. Performing their international duty, Uzbek specialists are giving many African countries practical assistance in national economic development.

Mention was made during the conversation of the tremendous significance of the Soviet Union's support for the desire of the peoples of the African countries for democratic and socioeconomic transformations in economic building and social life, its selfless assistance to the developing countries and activity aimed at relaxing international tension and averting the threat of a new war.

Participating in the conversation were A.A. Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute; S.Kh. Khamrakulov, chairman of the Samarkandskiy Oblispolkom; Kh.N. Normuradov, secretary of the Samarkandskiy Obkom; Kh.R. Rakhimov, section chief at the Uzbek CP Central Committee; Sh.F. Fayziyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Gorkom; A.Kh. Khudaykulov, chairman of the Samarkand Gorispolkom, and other officials.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SOMALI EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM291641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headine: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Y.J. Buralle, Somali ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 21 October to mark the national holiday -- Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

BREZHNEV, BRAZILIAN LEADERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM0021043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo of the Federative Republic of Brazil a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed to the president and to the friendly Brazilian people warm congratulations and sincere wishes for success and prosperity on the country's national holiday -- the 159th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The telegram expresses confidence that the further fruitful development of Soviet-Brazilian relations will serve the interests of both peoples and the cause of strengthening world peace and international cooperation.

In a reply telegram Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, vice president of Brazil and acting president of the republic, expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and to the Soviet people.

RPP ON NEUTRON BOMB USE IN LATIN AMERICA

PY0022117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Beginning on 24 October and through 31 October a "week of protest" against the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb with be held throughout the world. Once again there will be mass rallies, demonstrations, conferences and meetings. The participants, expressing the feelings of all honest people throughout the world, will harshly score the Pentagon's neutron plans.

As is well known, Western Europe has been deeply involved in the events caused by the Reagan administration's hasty decision, since Washington views this part of the world as the main theater for its possible military operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

However, it would be a gross mistake to suppose that Europe will be the only place where this monstrous weapon will be employed. Undoubtedly its use will be extended to encompass the whole world. By way of an example we can quote current U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger who, when speaking about the neutron bomb, made the following straightforward remark: "We could not say that this weapon is designed exclusively for NATO's use in Europe, we will use it anywhere in the world should the need for it arise."

As far as Latin America is concerned, the maniac owners of this nuclear weapon will find the temptation to use this clean bomb very great. You can judge for yourselves: Latin America's subsoil holds 33 percent of the world copper reserves, 26 percent of bauxite reserves, 20 percent of iron ore reserves and 16 percent of tin reserves. Here, the hydroelectric potential is twice that of the United States and Canada put together and four times more than that of Europe as a whole. To this we must add oil and gold, manganese and molybdenum, lumber and so forth.

However, Latin America is not only wealthy in natural resources. Many of its countries have many modern factories. It would suffice to say that Latin American industry is currently producing approximately 25 million tons of steel per year. The metallurgical industry alone has increased its production 1,000 percent between 1950 and 1975.

Furthermore, it is well known that Latin America has been the birthplace of powerful civilizations that have left invaluable monuments as proof of their material achievements. To this date the pyramids, temples and palaces built by the Incas, Mayas and Aztecs are admired along with the splendid display of colonial architecture. No less astronishing for our contemporaries are the ultramodern buildings of Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Caracas and Buenos Aires as well as the beautiful highways, railroads and port facilities.

Would not all these be a delicious morsel for those who lust after somebody else's property? There are many of those people in Yankeeland's business world. The fact is that the Latin Americans have had to experience this personally ever since that famous Monroe slogan: "America for Americans" which was immediately interpreted by the U.S. ruling elite as "America for the North Americans."

Nowadays, 360 million Latin Americans are demanding with ever increasing strength to be the lords and masters of their own fate, their own wealth. Year after year they increase their struggle against the imperialists' rapacious policy. In view of all this, would it not be a temptation for the imperialists to resort to their neutron "big stick?"

Once it is employed the Venezuelan oil workers and their families, the Brazilian machine builders, the Bolivian and Chilean mineworkers and the Argentine farmers will disappear in an instant, leaving intact their humble possessions along with the oil rigs, the mining installation and the endless fields.

It is impossible to ignore the danger which the neutron bomb, this monstrous brain-child of U.S. imperialism, poses for Latin American communities.

BELIZE LEADER SENDS MESSAGE TO TIKHONOV

PM021553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Thanks for Congratulations"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a telegram from George C. Price, prime minister of Belize, expressing great gratitude on behalf of of Belize people and government for the congratulations on the proclamation of the country's independence.

We will be glad, the telegram says in particular, to win your recognition and to act jointly with you for the sake of strengthening peace, stability and prosperity in our region and throughout the world.

CUBAN PARTY WORKERS VISIT CPSU AGENCIES

PM021459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of party workers from the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by Barbara Castillo, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Administrative and Financial Department was in the Soviet Union 19 through 24 October in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCC.

The Cuban friends familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in organizing the work of party publishing houses and printing enterprises. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs, the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Leningradskiy Obkom.

PRAVDA ON INTERNATIONALIST TRADITIONS, TASKS

PM021613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet People's Internationalism"]

[Text] The historic significance of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is being revealed increasingly profoundly and vividly as time rushes by. Implementing the plans outlined by the congress for our motherland's socioeconomic and spiritual development, the Soviet people are demonstrating loyalty to Lenin's principles of internationalism and are making an important contribution to the cause of social progress throughout the world and the struggle for man's peaceful future.

"We are devotees of international relations, internationalists." These words of V.I. Lenin's uttered at the dawn of Soviet power are now proudly applied to themselves by all Soviet people, for whom a feeling of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the worldwide army of labor has become an inalienable characteristic. With the victory of socialism, in the course of communist building the ideas of internationalism have been turned into convictions and a norm of behavior of our country's working people, become part of their daily lives and acquired a living embodiment in the all-round cooperation and mutual aid of the USSR peoples.

A new historical community of people, our people bear aloft the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism. Soviet people are proud of and cherish the honor of being the trail-blazers of the new world, and by their persistent labor they are augmenting the economic, scientific, technical and defense potential of the first socialist country marching in the vanguard of social progress. The results of industry's fulfillment of the plan for the first 9 months of 1981 attest that the peoples of the USSR are confidently scaling new heights in communist creation. The example of the land of October has great attraction for the working people of the whole world.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in particular the importance of observing the principles of proletarian internationalism under present conditions. Invariably proceeding from these principles, Lenin's party, as the leading and guiding force of the society of mature socialism, is ensuring the consolidation of the Soviet Union's positions and its world authority. Both the CPSU's domestic policy, which determines the paths of building communism -- the most just society on earth -- and its foreign policy, aimed at strengthening peace and against the imperialist forces of militarism and aggression and for the assertion of the paramount human right -- the right to life -- accord not only with the interests of the Soviet people but also with the aspirations and desires of all the world's working people.

Loyal to the ideas of socialist internationalism, the Soviet people are confidently steering a course toward the further development of economic and cultural cooperation with the working people of the fraternal countries. The Soyuz gas pipeline almost 3,000 km long, the Mir energy system, the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Erdenet mining and enrichment combine in Mongolia, the nickel plants in Cuba and many other new construction projects have been created by the joint labor of workers and specialists. The sphere of cooperation of the builders of communism and socialism covers various fields. An example is the successful implementation of the Intercosmos program.

Firm ties of international solidarity unite Soviet people with national liberation movement fighters. Our people are rendering support to the working people of the liberated countries struggling against imperialism and racism and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress. Thousands of engineers, technicians, doctors, teachers and other specialists are worthily representing our country in these states promoting by their labor the creation of a modern economy, the development of health care, education and science and the training of national cadres.

As true patriots of their motherland, Soviet people also see clearly their international duty to the international working class and all the revolutionary forces of the present day. Our people are distinguished by clear-cut ideological positions, responsiveness to the joys and misfortunes of other peoples and readiness to help in their struggle for justice, freedom and social progress. These profound feelings of solidarity have been graphically expressed in, for instance, the letters from the collectives of a number of large Soviet enterprises to Polish workers. "In rebuffing the enemies of socialism, as in your labor, you can always count on our aid and all-round support," the workers from Moscow's Serp I Molot plant wrote. "Our word is firm as our steel, the very steel which Polish and Soviet metallurgists have frequently forged side by side."

The USSR Constitution obliges each of us to promote the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries and the maintenance and consolidation of world peace. Making skillful use of various forms and means of international education, party organizations are called on to develop in all citizens an awareness that their labor accomplishments on the path of communist building serve the consolidation of our motherland's might and act as an important factor in the successes in the historical struggle for the trumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism on earth.

In asserting communist ideals in the life of the USSR peoples the CPSU is improving its political educational work and is seeking in particular the eradication of any nationalist prejudices sometimes persisting in the consciousness of individual people. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are called on to concern themselves purposefully with questions of the international education of the masses, particularly the younger generation. Under the present conditions of the keen ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism it is important to teach the young to staunchly resist the nationalist prejudices fueled from outside by bourgeois propaganda and to mold in all USSR citizens implacability toward manifestations of national isolation and conceit and the ability to deal a resolute rebuff to views and morals alien to the socialist way of life.

Inspiring Soviet people's work and deeds with the ideas of patriotism and internationalism, the party inspires us to glorious new deeds and strengthens our sense of concern for our common interests. The CPSU Central Committee's October slogan resounds as a militant program of actions for the working people of the land of the soviets:

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to the victory of communism!"

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET PEOPLE'S UNITY

PM020939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Friendship and Unshakable Unity"]

[Text] As they prepare for their great holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- it is with particular pride that Soviet people are giving voice to their beloved communist party's stirring October slogan:

"Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities!"

The Soviet peoples' great fraternity and invincible friendship, which are a truly mighty creative force, were only made possible by the Great October victory, the abolition of the exploiter system and the implementation of Lenin's wise nationalities policy, which was designed to give all our country's nations and nationalities complete social and national equality and to ensure their all-round economic, political and cultural progress. It was thanks to Great October that the historic task put forward by Lenin of "linking the revolution struggle for socialism with a revolutionary program on the nationalities question" was resolved.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress L.I. Brezhnev pointed out: "The fraternal friendship of all the peoples of our multinational motherland is steadily strengthening. Our policy is one of increasing each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time of making maximum use of that potential to ensure the harmonious development of the whole country. By following this policy we have achieved truly historic successes."

These past decades, during which socialism has more thanonce been severely tested and has won great victories, have conclusively demonstrated the strength and indissolubility of the new social and internationalist community of people -- the united Soviet People -- which is now firmly established in our country. Socialism's internationalist and collectivist nature, which excludes class and national antagonisms, is the firm foundation on which this great community unprecedented in human history was constructed. More than 100 nations and nationalities and national and ethnic groups live here in the united Soviet family.

The backbone of this new historical community is the indestructible alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia -- with the working class playing the leading role -- and the friendship of all the country's nations and nationalities. The community rightly constitutes the firm social foundation of the USSR's power.

The Soviet people's internationalist unity is manifested in the development of the Soviet Union's economy as a united national economic complex embracing every element of social production, distribution and exchange on the country's territory and is being enhanced by the fraternal cooperation between all the republics and the exchange of experience between them. The dialectics of our socialist society's development are such that in increasing its contribution to the unionwide division of labor each republic is at the same time increasing the scope for its own progress. Hence the common vital concern to further consolidate friendship among the peoples and to ensure that close collaboration between them and mutual aid are developed to the full. The constant increase of each republic's material and spiritual potential and the maximum utilization of that potential to ensure the harmonious development of the whole country is guaranteed by the indissoluble unity of union and national [natsionalnyy] statehood. The equality of the USSR's member republics is enshrined in the soviet constitution. Each republic has the same range of rights and obligations in the corresponding spheres of state activity and has equal representation in the USSR's highest organs.

The social homogeneity of Soviet society inevitably increases as it progresses toward communism. Our peoples' cohesion and fraternal alliance is helped by their spiritual kinship, which is manifested in the unity of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of Soviet people of all nationalities.

Experience shows convincingly that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their all-round rapprochement. National cultures thrive and enrich one other, and the culture of the united Soviet people -- a new social and internationalist community -- takes shape.

Greeting the 64th anniversary of Great October with remarkable successes in every sphere, the Soviet people are now busy implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress outlines. They are engaged in the great creative patriotic work which brings us closer every year to the heights of communism.

Educated by the party in a spirit of internationalism and patriotism, the Soviet person does not confine himself to the place where he was born, grew up and went to school. He is always to be found wherever he is most needed by the motherland and the people. Nowadays no one is surprised to find Uzbeks on construction sites in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, Georgians helping to build the Baykal-Amur railroad, Ukrainians in the far north and Russians in the burning sands of the Kara Kum. Every citizen of the land of the soviets is supremely aware of being a member of a united family and of our republics' single union. Soviet people prove their patriotism and their love of their socialist motherland daily and hourly by their labor deeds and their personal contribution to augmenting the country's wealth and power. As Lenin put it, a true patriot is someone who fights for socialism as though it were his fatherland."

In the context of our Soviet reality the concepts of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism are synonymous. Under the party's guidance, the socialist way of life, collectivism and friendship among the peoples are established irrevocably in the USSR. "Soviet national unity is greater now than it has ever been." These words, spoken by L.I. Brezhnev at the party congress, brilliantly sum up the unremitting work of the CPSU and the Soviet state to rally all our country's nations and nationalities and to educate them in a spirit of friendship, fraternal cooperation and unity.

"Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!"

PRAVDA URGES SOLICITUDE FOR WORKERS' WELFARE

PM021453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Concerned for Working People"]

[Text] Constant concern for the Soviet person has been and remains fundamental to our party's activity. The 26th CPSU Congress adopted a broad program which outlines the improvement of all aspects of our people's life -- conditions of work and daily living, consumption and housing, culture and leisure.

"Specific concern for a specific person and for his needs and requirements," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the party congress, "is the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy."

In our country a lot is being done to ensure that the Soviet man works more fruitfully, that his abilities are revealed more fully, and his professional and vital interests are better satisfied.

To this end enterprises are being modernized and retooled and progressive manufacturing methods are being introduced. At enterprises, at sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in cities and rayons, comprehensive social development plans are being implemented. These questions are the focus of attention of the communists of Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, the Ukraine and of many other party organizations. For instance, in implementing this plan the workers of Smolensk's Kalinin testing and experimental plant has markedly improved production quality and workers' housing and daily living conditions have been considerably improved here. A store taking orders and a laundry, have been opened here, the canteen has been repaired, and a greenhouse is under construction. Many such enterprises could be named.

Life convinces us again and again that production and educational tasks are resolved more successfully where the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations do not duck questions connected with the improvement of people's working and daily living conditions and morale. There is a lesson to be learned from the experience of the work of the Kaunas house construction combine in retaining cadres -- experience recently supported by the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau. The businesslike atmosphere at the production facility, the planned provision of housing and children's institutions for workers and the members of their families, the delivery of hot lunches to construction sites, the organization of interesting leisure -- all this is a subject of profound, constant attention from the party organization and, of course, actively promotes the collective's achievements. For several years now the combine has been in the lead in socialist competition among the republic's house construction workers.

It is important to give every encouragement to the initiative of the party organizations and labor collectives and their creative quest in this direction. This support bears generous fruit. However, not everywhere do people yet know how to combine organically the solution of economic and production tasks and specific concern for man. The cadres turnover is high in a number of production sectors because of the high proportion of manual labor and poor standard of organizating matters. It is no secret that some new shops and sometimes entire enterprises are commissioned without suitable consumer amenities. In some places the principle of the plan at any price is still manifested. The party organizations and committees are called on to give a principled assessment to these phenomena.

An attentive, tactful attitude toward the working man must pervade the entire style of work of party, soviet and economic organs and the trade unions. There cannot and must not be any room for bureaucracy, callousness, or conceit in our life. Of course, it is primarily the leaders who are called on to set an example of such an attitude toward people. Receiving a worker promptly regarding some personal matter, knowing how to keep his promise -- these and other similar qualities are no less essential to him than business knowledge. The party organizations must watch to ensure that honesty, decency, and principledness everywhere comprise the basis of mutual relations in every labor collective.

His comrades at work know better than anyone each specific person's needs and requirements. That is why it is important that in all practical matters and still more so during the reports and elections now under way in the primary party organizations questions of a solicitous attentive attitude toward people should be the focus of the communists' attention. There are not and cannot be any "secondary" problems here. How do people work and live, what is hindering them, who is to blame? Is the foreman or shop chief interested in his subordinates' professional growth and study and the organization of their leisure?

Nor can the party organization bypass such aspects of the collective's life as the distribution of apartments, bonuses, and travel vouchers, and the organization of public catering. Leaders should be held just as strictly accountable for ommissions in these areas as for shortcomings in production.

The successful solution of the immediate social tasks, the further improvement of working and daily living conditions depend to a considerable extent, of course, on the attitude displayed toward this matter by the people to whom it is directly assigned. The grave shortcomings which, as PRAVDA's mail shows, still exist in the distribution of housing and consumer services are frequently linked with blunders in the selection and education of cadres. Crucial sectors of work in the collectives are sometimes entrusted to irresponsible, unqualified and untrained people. Such a situation is intolerable. It must be borne in mind that constant communication with one's work comrades requires not only professional competence but also a benevolent and respectful attitude toward each person, the ability to understand his concerns. The party organizations and committees must make more active use of their influence here.

The Soviet person is his country's master. Asserting this by its entire policy and daily practical activity, the party is struggling tirelessly for the firmer assertion of truly humane socialist social relations in production and daily life. The persistent and consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in that field is an important party matter for every party organization and every communist.

The CPSU Central Committee, urging our country's working people to mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and augment the motherland's wealth, proclaims:

Everything for the benefit of man! Everything for the sake of man!

PRAVDA STRESSES NEED TO COMBAT RELIGION

PM021515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 2

["Atheism -- The Struggle for the Individual" article by V. Ostrozhinskiy, secretary of the Ukrainian CP's Zhitomirskiy Obkom, under the rubic "26th CPSU Congress -- Marxixm-Leninism in Action" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] K. Marx called religion an "illusory sun" pointing out that "MAN CREATES RELIGION, religion does not create man," and that it is "the self-consciousness and self-feeling of a person who either has not yet found himself or has already lost himself again" (See K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 1 pp 414, 415. Atheism and criticism of religon in the Marxist sense have always been and still are a matter of freeing the individual from illusions and elevating him to such a weight of self-consciousness that he thinks, acts and builds his life on the basis of real knowledge of the real world.

This is why atheist education occupies such an important place in the overall system of our part's educational work. It is inseparable from the fundamental task of molding the new person and is embodied in his active life stance and in his implacability toward any manifestations of ideology and morality alien to us.

The triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the consciousness of the masses and the change in the spiritual makeup of the Soviet person are a very great achievement of the society of mature socialism. Sociological research carried out, in particular, in our oblast shows that atheists make up approximately 97 percent of young people under 20 years of age, and 92-94 percent in the age range between 21 and 30. Although the proportion of believers in the older age group is not so small, here too religiousness is increasingly losing the features of an integral, systematized world outlook.

However, the problems associated with molding a scientific-materialistic world outlook in all citizens have not yet been resolved. As previously, the task of overcoming survivals in the sphere of consciousness, including the religious delusions inherent in a certain section of working people, remains an urgent one.

We cannot forget, nor have we the right to forget, that religion is a variety of an ideology alien to us and that our enemies endeavor to make active use precisely of religion in their attempts to weaken the magnetic force of communist ideals.

Of course, reality itself is on our side here, as the saying goes. At the same time we cannot hope that religious beliefs will die out of their own accord, just under the influence of the socialist way of life and the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Religion does not yield its positions in people's minds and hearts automatically, voluntarily. Even today it is necessary to struggle skillfully, scientifically and earnestly against it. There are no trivia in atheist education, everything here is important.

Communists treat a person's religious convictions with understanding. We decisively condemn any insult to believers' feelings and any attempts to cast political doubt on people because of their religious convictions. But at the same time nor can there by any question of relaxing the ideological confrontation with religion or, still less, of revising the Marxist interpretation of religion as the opium of the people.

This way of stating the question is dictated by Leninist tradition. The party always proceeds from V.I. Lenin's instruction that "explanation of our program therefore also necesarily includes an explanation of the true historical and economic roots of the religious fog" and that we must struggle against this fog "with a purely ideological and only ideological weapons" ["Complete Collected Works" Vol 12 p 145).

It is necessary to remind people of all this because one sometimes still encounters an understimation of systematic, militant atheist propaganda. This underestimation manifests itself, in particular, in the liberal attitude of certain party organizations toward the misdemeanors of communists who participate in religious rites. "What does it matter!" some people argue. "For this communist is himself an unbeliever and a convinced atheist." This stance undoubtedly plays into the hands of churchmen. As does the fashion of wearing little crosses around the neck and collecting ikons in your apartment -- a fashion to which we sometimes simply close our eyes. Yet these are not simply decorations albeit of most precious metal. They are symbols of a world outlook that is alien to us.

The fact that religion and the church are actively seeking to "join" the age of the scientific and technical revolution and socialist reality cannot be ignored in ideological work, in the struggle of communists and Komsomol members against religious prejudices. To make the content of all antireligious work more topical, to ensure that its forms more fully meet the Soviet people's modern needs and requirements, to take account of the substantial changes in the conditions under which we live and work -- these are indispensable ingredients for the success of atheist education today.

It is important to proceed here from the colossal changes in man himself and the growth in his erudition and needs, as was especially pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress. Today it is probably possible to speak of the need to revise traditional ideas about believers. The bulk of them are, as a rule, literate people employed in social production and interested in both the domestic and international situation and in scientific information. A significant number of them are characterized by a tendency to make a rationalistic substantiation of their faith and even to bring about a rapprochement between the principles of dogma and the ideals and slogans of communism. It is clear that elementary, narrowly antireligious propaganda designed for the vanished type of almost illiterate believer is totally ineffectual in this environment. Here it is far from sufficient to present conclusions and generalizations which have become axioms of a scientific world outlook. Here it is necessary to demonstrate all this, to challenge people to active polemics and to know how to win in these polemics by dint of knowledge and argument, not by strength of voice.

Speaking of the increased demands on ideological work in general and on atheist education in particular, it should be pointed out that the most important precondition of their successful realization is the further improvement of party leadership of this exceptionally important work. In this connection I would like to dwell on the valuable experience that Zhitomirskaya Oblast party organizations have managed to accumulate in scientific-atheist work.

First of all, we have drawn up and are implementing a comprehensive plan for propaganda of atheism designed for the 5-year plan. It envisages the most important aspects of the work of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and of the branch of the Znaniye society. Their work is coordinated and directed by the scientific-atheist education sector under the obkom's ideological commission. This sector studies and analyzes the state of the religious situation in the oblast's cities and rayons and conducts sociological research which helps to better organize atheist education among various social strata and groups. Questions of atheist education are discussed regularly at plenums and bureau sessions and inparty committees and primary party organizations. We seek here to examine them in close association with other directions of ideological work.

Fundamental significance is attached to selecting and training cadres capable of doing this work in a skilled manner, with profound knowledge of the subject and at the proper emotional level. We are given tangible assistance in this both by the Department of Atheism at the obkom's university of Marxism-Leninism and by people's universities of atheism. The people's university in the city of Zhitomir, for example, has made a good name for itself. Representatives of industrial enterprises, establishments, construction projects and also schools and secondary specialized educational institutions are enrolled for studies there on the recommendation of the gorkom Department of Agitation and Propaganda.

What is particularly important in the training of propagandists and organizers of atheist work is the use of active forms of studies. On the very first course students both at the university of Marxism-Leninism and at people's universities are entrusted with conducting sociological research in labor collectives, villages and settlements and in city districts and studying the effectiveness of individual work with believers, as well as mass atheist measures. As a counterweight to the sermons of churchmen, the students prepare and review texts of popular lectures and talks and participate in measures helping to introduce and consolidate new Soviet festivals and rites. Young atheists' clubs have been set up in some schools.

We attach great significance to the atheist work councils operating under party committees and the primary party organizations of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They coordinate and direct the activities of all activists involved in the working people's scientific-atheist education and engage in introducing its newest, most effective forms and methods, relying here on labor collectives above all.

A payment seminar for agitators and atheist lecturers functions, for example, at the Zhitomir furniture combine -- the head enterprise of the Zhitomirdrev association. In conjunction with lecturers and agitators, members of the coordinating council deliver lectures and talks in production sectors, as well as at the workers' places of residence, and maintain close links with schools attended by the children of believers. Women's council activists perform educational work with young mothers. This has made it possible to reduce practically to the minimum the number of production workers observing religious rites.

It could be remarked, not without reason, that it is considerably easier to conduct atheist work in labor collectives than at places of residence. It is impossible to disagree with this. For it is well known that when a person is outside the labor collective, then he can be the object of churchmen's or sectarians' influence. Individual work with believers assumes special significance in this connection. We seek to involve party members and the ideological aktiv in it. We believe that in this way, above all, it is possible to achieve the desired results.

The overwhelming majority of believers also treat mass political measures with interest, particularly new Soviet festivals and rites. Therefore paramount attention should be devoted today to the atheist functions of socialist rites. New festivals and rites are associated with various spheres of life in our society, satisfy the diverse spiritual needs of Soviet people and thus fulfill their very important function of the atheist education of the population.

In employing traditional forms and means of atheist education and searching for new ones we seek to eradicate cliches and omissions in this important work. It has to be said bluntly that individual party organizations do not make full use of the tremendous potential and the entire diversity of forms and methods of ideological activity for educating convinced atheists or devote proper attention to a differentiated approach to different groups of the population or to individual work with believers. In Ovruchskiy, Olevskiy, Yemilchinskiy, Berdichevskiy and Lyubarskiy rayons, for example, little concern is shown for improving scientific atheist propaganda, and the influence of churchmen and sectarian preachers is underestimated. Certain party organizations and local soviet ispolkoms do not study in depth the religious situation locally or take into consideration the fact that a considerable network of religious communities is still functioning on the oblast's territory.

Our social system will free man finally and forever from the mystic veils of religious dogmas. But in order to realize this objective natural law more quickly it is necessary constantly to improve the working people's atheist education and enchance its effectiveness.

IZVESTIYA ON ATHEIST PROPAGANDA AT MOSCOW VUZ

PM021105 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 October in its Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by R. Danilchenko, candidate of philosophical sciences and lecturer at the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys Philosophy Department, under the rubric "Ideological Work: Experience, Practice and Problems" and the headline "They Have Called the Club 'Truth': How Atheistic Propaganda Has Been Organized at the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys." Danilchenko describes the activity of the institute's "truth" club, "the center of atheism work," outlining the club's activities, including discussions and lectures, and noting that the club is "an attempt to find a form of work with students helping them to assimilate the ideas of atheism creatively and not just formally." The club's purpose, he concludes, is to form "an active fighter against religious prejudices."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON VIGILANCE OF BORDER GUARDS

PM301041 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 4

[Reserves Col P. Sobolev report: "Border Guards" -- first paragraph is SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] True to their military duty and boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the Border Guards vigilantly carry out their duties in guarding the Soviet Union's state borders. Our story is about their staunchness, courage and skillful and resolute actions in fulfilling the tasks set them.

Duel

The violator was adroit, bold and hardy. Crossing the control and surveillance zone, he plunged rapidly into our territory, cunningly covering his tracks: He darted from side to side, executed complicated loops, crossed a stream repeatedly. The marshy, wooded locality and the dense night favored him. In these conditions courage and determination were required of the alert group, which consisted of officer M. Pupko, Sgt N. Danilov, Sgt N. Izhik, dog service instructor Sgt O. Kotov and Pvt N. Fedorov.

It was most difficult of all for Oleg Kotov and his four-legged friend Mars. The German shepherd first followed the trail, then lost it, and then, looking guiltily at his master, started to whine softly. Each time the trail was found again, Kotov remarked to himself: The violator is a healthy man, his paces are long. We must hurry. We must overtake him and detain him, come what may!

At the water's edge the border guard saw the imprints of bare feet. What did it mean? He guessed at once. The intruder, before starting to wade, had taken off his boots, and on emerging from the river he put them back on. The dry socks restored warmth to him. Kotov, on the other hand, after three cold soakings, was wet through, but he kept pursuing the violator. The pace was increasing. Oleg could hardly keep up with Mars. He could tell from the German shepard's behaviour that the intruder was not far off. Plunging into a clump of bushes, Kotov saw a stranger sitting on the ground, putting his boots on.

"Don't move! Hands up!"

The stranger slowly raised his hands. Flushed from running, soaked to the skin, Oleg soon felt the cold penetrating to his very bones. He started to shiver. The violator, noticing this, muttered mockingly:

"Freeze, you poor thing. I'm not going to save you."

"There's no need to save me," Kotov replied. "Now, you cross the river, to the other side."

"I'm not going anywhere!" The lanky guy cried sharply, waiting for the right moment for a fight.

The dog growled threateningly, strained at his leash, and the intruder obeyed.

...help soon came. It began to grow light. A helicopter appeared in the sky, landed and took on board the border guards and the violator they had captured.

The "Golden" Cue

Normal work is in progress at the Kiev airport control and check point. Unhurriedly and without fuss, the airliner passengers hand their documents to senior controller Capt V. Poperechnyu, and their personal belongings to customs officer M. Glushko. The things foreign tourists bring in their capacious bags and suitcases! Everything is necessary, apparently. But quite often this or that toilet article or item of a tourist's equipment is a cunningly designed hiding place.

It is not easy to see through the subterfuges. But both the controller and the customs officer have considerable experience behind them.

This time, an ordinary billiard cue attracted attention in one passenger's baggage. It was perfectly polished and was in three sections. Put them together, and you can start a game with a rival. All the same.... is a cue really so necessary that you have to take it on your travels? Why was the thick section "extra large?" The controller and the customs officer exchanged glances, and understood each other wordlessly.

On closer examination it transpired that the thick end of the cue was covered in lead, under which jewels were hidden. The wooden handle of a shaving brush was a "pencil-case" of the same kind, stuffed with gold. But however smart the smuggler was, his tricks did not succeed.

BATTLE OF MOSCOW NOTED; STALIN MENTIONED

PM021703 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 October publishes on pages 2-3, under the headline "Truth and Lies About the Battle of Moscow," a 3,000-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Col A. Yakushevskiy denouncing the "contradictions and class prejudice" of Western historians' view of the 1941 Battle of Moscow as exemplified by: "one-sidedness in covering this very great battle of World War II" in the shape of an emphasis on the German account of events; the "attempt to belittle the worldwide historical significance of the rout of the German fascist troops at Moscow" and to downplay the battle's impact on the course of the war; and "the attempt to belittle the role of the USSR Armed Forces and the entire Soviet people in the victory" and to ascribe it to "'chance' factors such as 'Hitler's mistakes' and 'unfavorable' climatic conditions."

Yakushevskiy outlines and rebuts the claims of particular Western historians regarding the Battle of Moscow and declares that "the strength of Soviet troops lies not only in weapons and equipment, but also in their high morale, which stems from the social and state system which they defend." In the article's antepenultimate paragraph, Yakushevskiy alludes to Stalin. This passage to the end of the article reads as follows: "On 16 December 1941 W. Churchill, who had traveled from London to Washington to discuss with President F. Roosevelt the situation resulting from the beginning of the war in the Pacific, told I.V. Stalin: 'It is impossible to describe the sense of relief with which I learn each day of your wonderful victories on the Russian front. Never before have I felt as confident of the outcome of the war.' The same day he remarked that 'at the present moment the fact of paramount importance is the failure of Hitler's plans and his losses in Russia.' The Soviet Army's victory at Moscow, according to U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen G. Marshall, was 'a strategic defeat for the German Armed Forces and a turning point in the war.'

"The rout of the Hitlerites at Moscow was the first and for the Soviet people the most difficult stage of the struggle on the road to complete and final victory over fascist Germany. Whatever arguments and falsifiers of history adduce to belittle the worldwide historical significance of the Battle of Moscow, all their efforts are in vain. The historical truth is incontrovertible. The heroic exploit accomplished 40 years ago on the fields of Moscow by the Soviet Army and our entire people under the leadership of the party will always inspire new generations of people in their struggle for mankind's bright future.

"At the same time that exploit is a terrible warning to aggressive imperialist circles, which are contemplating another war."

CPSU TO GIVE DECORATION FOR 50-YEAR MEMBERSHIP

PM021609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has instituted the badge "50 Years' Membership in the CPSU."

This badge will be conferred on members of the CPSU who have been in its ranks for 50 or more years.

The CPSU Central Committee approved a rule on the "50 Years' Membership in the CPSU" badge and the description of this badge.

USTINOV, OTHERS SIGN DEPUTY MINISTER'S OBITUARY

PM290951 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October publishes on page 8 the 400-word obituary of "Hero of Socialist Labor Avetik Ignatyevich Burnazyan, great organizer of public health, communist, Lenin and USSR State Prizewinner and USSR deputy minister of health, who died 15 October. He was born on 7 April 1906 in the Armenian city of Kamo. The obituary is signed by "V.V. Grishin, D.F. Ustinov, M.V. Zimyanin, L.A. Kostandov, V.N. Makeyev, G.I. Marchuk, L.V. Smirnov" and others.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARD TO TRACTOR FACTORY

LD302350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The Order of the October Revolution was presented to the Kharkov tractor works today. This award was conferred on the works for its great contribution in equipping agriculture with highly efficient technology. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary fo the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, fastened the order to the tractor-builders' banner at a ceremony. Having congratulated the collective on their meritorious award, he stressed in particular that the Kharkov tractor works is among the foremost industrial giants set up by the will of the party and by the knowledge and labor of the Soviet people.

ALIYEV APPEARS AT MINGECHAUR PARTY AKTIV MEETING

WA021100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 23 October publishes on page 2 a 4,800-word report of the Mingechaur party aktiv meeting. First secretary of the Mingechaur Gorkom A.Yu. Mamedov opened the meeting and spoke of the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and of the successes so far this year. He noted shortcomings, "in particular lagging behind in planned tasks concerning the rate of growth of the volume of industrial production." Mamedov then went on to talk about individual persons and enterprises. He concluded with a promise that Mingechaur would fulfill its tasks.

Candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev then spoke. He began with the successes of the country and Azerbaijan, praising Mingechaur's development. During the "9th and 10th 5-Year Plans economic potential has grown by a factor of 2.2." He went on to discuss other economic developments of the city and some problems: the "volume of industrial production for the past 9 months has not grown... and labor productivity is down in comparison to this time last year."

Aliyev emphasized the importance of construction both of industrial projects (the most important of which is the Azerbaijan GRES) and of housing. He praised both builders and assemblers and called on them for greater work. In the 9th 5-Year Plan 190,000 cubic meters of living space became available and now more is being completed, but he stressed that population and demand is going to continue to grow.

Aliyev showed concern that the textile combine did not have facilities for workers to live on the work site and that too many workers commuted from other villages and towns. The lack of parks and recreational facilities was a problem to be considered along with the shortage of housing.

Aliyev then emphasized that enterprises should be more concerned with subsidiary agriculture. He went on to stress the need for stronger party and moral education and better organization and work on the part of local and primary party organizations.

After visiting a school on the way to the city and the important city itself, Aliyev met with and held conversations with several Mingechaur workers.

DEMICHEV, SHEVARDNADZE AT COMPOSERS UNION PLENUM

LD292350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The all-union festival of Soviet music which ended today in Georgia was a festival of friendship and the arts. A joint plenum of the board of the USSR Union of Composers and the board of the Georgian Union of Composers was held in Tbilisi during the festival. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, and Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who attended the festival, took part in the plenum.

DEPUTY PREMIERS ANTONOV, SMIRNOV PRESENT AWARDS

PM021005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "For Successes in Labor"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution USSR orders and medals were presented in the Kremlin to large groups of working people. Awards were presented to workers, engineers, technicians, and specialists of associations, enterprises and scientific research, planning and design organizations in machine-building sectors, decorated for successful fulfillment of production targets and socialist pledges and for high product quality.

The USSR state awards were presented by I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BAYBAKOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS

PM301053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report under general headline: "Before USSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] On 26 October a joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Budget and Planning Commissions and other standing commissions was held in the Kremlin.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the drafts of the 5-year state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1982 and on the course of the fulfillment of the plan in 1981.

Those taking part in the session also heard a report from V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, on the draft USSR state budget for 1982 and the execution of the budget for 1980.

The draft of the new 5-year plan has reflected the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." The outlined targets in the plan and budget are aimed at further developing all sectors of the country's national economy and steadily improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

The session of the commissions heard a report on the procedure and timetable for the work of the budget and planning commissions and other commissions on the preliminary examination of the plans and budget.

Sixteen joint preparatory commissions were formed from the staff of the standing commissions for the preliminary examination of the relevant sections of the draft plans and budget.

Taking part in the session were V.V. Kuznetsov; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the chairmen of the chambers' standing commissions and ministry and department leaders.

DATE OF NEXT UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS SET

WA031350 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 23 October publishes on page 3 a 700-word article summarizing the proceedings of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum, which was held on 22 October.

The Komsomol Central Committee, according to the article, has set 5 April 1982 as the date for the 24th Congress of the Ukrainian Komsomol. Among those present at the 22 October plenum were Ukrainian CP First Secretary V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian Komsomol First Secretary A.I. Korniyenko, and chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee department for organizational-party work G.K. Kryuchkov. The plenum discussed ways for improving the guidance of Komsomol primary organizations and increasing the activity and discipline of Komsomol members, the article said. In speaking of "urgent tasks," the participants of the plenum, according to the article, "stressed the importance of further strengthening the Komsomol primary organizations' political-organizational functions and increasing their role in the communist education of youth and in the life of labor collectives."

SAKHAROV CALLS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

NC301438 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov has called for the release of all political prisoners in the Soviet Union, his wife, Elena Bonner, said here today.

In a message Mrs Bonner gave to Western journalists in the Soviet capital, Mr Sakharov -- who has been exiled in the central Russian city of Gorkiy since January 1980 -- denounced "the cruelty and the arbitrariness to which political detainees are subjected."

The statement also called on authorities to "renounce the use of psychiatry for political ends."

Mrs Bonner said 300 Soviet dissidents participated in a one-day hunger strike today to protest their prison conditions. The strike, which is observed each October 30, is a tradition that dates back to 1974.

Mrs Bonner added that 400 dissidents are now being held in the Soviet Union. Ninety of them were arrested for activities favoring human rights, 200 for religious reasons and the remainder either for their memberships in nationalist groups or for having asked to leave the Soviet Union.

COMPARISON: MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' DAY

A comparison of the item entitled "Central Committee Member Appearances 3-27 Oct," subheaded "Kirilenko, Solomentsev; 23 Oct" which appeared on page R 1 of the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published on page 3 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 October reveals the following difference:

K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was also among those present at the soiree.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN -- Army General Lelyushenko has been awarded the Order of Lenin by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The award is given in recognition of his services to the Soviet Army and to mark his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81 DA]

PRAVDA OUTLINES COAL MINING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PM021511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "More Coal for the Country"]

[Text] Miners in our country enjoy universal respect. At all stages of socialist building they have marched in the front ranks of the working class. Many mining collectives have launched initiatives aimed at making better use of equipment and increasing production efficiency. This is of great significance: Despite the rapid development of the oil and gas industry, the demand for coal is growing, and it is playing an ever increasing role in the country's fuel and energy balance.

The 26th CPSU Congress set coal industry workers responsible tasks. In the 11th 5-Year Plan coal production is to be increased 7-12 percent and brought up to 770-800 million tons a year. In order to achieve the planned targets it is necessary to make more rational use of the sector's production and scientific potential and more quickly construct new enterprises and modernize existing ones. It is planned to secure the chief increase in coal production from opencut mines, where labor productivity is 10 times higher and the prime cost of 1 ton of fuel 5 times lower than in pits.

The collectives of the Gukovugol, Kemerovougol, Dobropolyeugol, Vakhrushevugol and Estonslanets associations and of many pits have set a good pace in the first months of the 5-year plan and are successfully fulfilling their plans. The competition among teams producing 1,000 and more tons of coal per longwall in 24 hours has risen to a higher level. Following their example, excavator teams, transportation workers and tunnelers have joined in the struggle for better utilization of equipment.

Yet the coal industry as a whole is not working smoothly today. The plan for the first 9 months of this year was not fulfilled in full. Power engineers and metallurgists rightly make serious complaints. The miners' debt to other sectors of the national economy is growing. The laggardness has been brought about by shortcomings in production organization, the slow buildup of new capacities and startup of existing capacities and the low rate of introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Worker cadre turnover is high.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important resolutions aimed at the sector's comprehensive updating. These documents concretize sectorial tasks in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress instructions and outline measures to resolve them. The attention of a number of other ministries and departments, which are called upon to accelerate the creation of equipment and to give businesslike assistance in the construction of coal enterprises, housing and cultural and domestic projects, has been drawn to the miners' requirements and needs.

A considerable acceleration of the development of opencut coal mining is envisaged. Already in 1985 315 million tons of coal will be obtained from opencut mines -- which is 17 precent more than last year -- and 390-400 million tons in 1990. New large-capacity opencut mines will be commissioned in the country's east, opening up of the Turgay lignite basin will begin and the creation of the south Yakut coal complex and the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinskiy fuel and energy complexes will be accelerated. The Kuzbas will enjoy further development. Opencut coal mines will acquire new, continuously operating equipment, and the level of comprehensive production mechanization and automation will increase.

A detailed program has been drawn up for the accelerated retooling of the sector as a whole. Its aim is to improve mining work on the basis of progressive technologies, to increase the level of comprehensive labor mechanization at all faces and to develop conveyer transport. Designers and machine builders are faced with creating and starting up the series production of new, more efficient equipment within a short time, including equipment for seams with complex mining and geological conditions, as well as automated units for untended extraction.

A new manifestation of the great concern of the party and the state for miners' needs and for growth in their material well-being was the raising of wage scales and salaries and the improved organization of wages in the sector -- which will undoubtedly help to attract and keep skilled cadres. New rates will be introduced already in the first quarter of 1982 in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora basins.

Measures to comprehensively develop production and improve miners' working and living conditions have met with a warm response in all the sector's enterprises and organizations. These days many labor collectives are adopting additional pledges. Thus, Ye. Drozdetskiy's team at the Kuzbass Nagornaya pit has decided to extract by the end of the year in addition to the plan not 50,000 tons, as outlined in the original pledges, but 120,000 tons of coal. V. Sakharov's excavator team at the Ekibastuz Bogatyr opencut mine has increased its pledges by 50,000 tons. Many Donbass mining collectives have outlined specific steps to improve work already this year.

Local party organizations, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the sector trade union must give all possible support to these initiatives and make them the property of every collective. It is necessary to analyze in depth the state of affairs at coal enterprises and in associations and to formulate and implement detailed technical measures, as well as plans for organizational and ideological backup for the planned measures to develop the sector. Everyone -- from worker to minister -- must have a clear idea of what he is obliged to do and in what time frame. An important role here is allocated to primary party organizations and to communists' personal initiative. Party organizations and collectives of enterprises of the USSR Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Power and Electrification, Ferrous Metallurgy and Railways and of other ministries and departments which are obliged to fulfill a considerable volume of work must make their contribution to the development of the coal industry.

An all-union conference of coal industry workers was held in Moscow recently to discuss in detail the tasks facing the sector today. Readiness to fulfill the responsible targets, to develop the mass labor competition for increased fuel extraction and to respond with deeds to the following CPSU Central Committee slogan resounded in the speeches of its participants and in the appeal that it adopted to all the country's miners:

"Working people in the fuel and energy industry! The motherland expects more oil, gas, coal and electricity from you!"

DEPUTY MINISTER ON DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN OIL

LD021604 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov, TASS -- "Tyumen region will remain the Soviet Union's main oil and gas producing area till the end of the century," a TASS correspondent was told by First Deputy Minister of the USSR's oil industry Vladimir Kremnev. "The area has a reliable basis for further building up volumes of oil and gas output."

"During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) Tyumen region will provide the country with as much oil as was produced in the region since extraction was started in 1961, and over twice more gas," the first deputy minister said. "By 1985 it is planned to increase oil production in Western Siberia to 385-395 million tons and of gas to 330-370 billion cubic metres a year."

This year Western Siberia is to produce over 334 million tons of oil. "This figure is expected to be exceeded," Kremnev said. "Almost a half of Tyumen's oil -- 150 million tons -- will come this year from Siberian's biggest Samatlor deposit."

"The volume of drilling will be more than doubled in the next five years to sustain the high level of extraction in Western Siberia. Many wells will be switched to the gaslift mode of operation."

"More advanced equipment will be put into service, wide use will be made of steam and thermal methods of influencing oil seams to increase the percentage of oil yield. The increment of oil production will include the contribution by more than 30 new deposits that will be put into use during the five-year period. Geologists are of the opinion that oil deposits can be found also at greater depths," Kremnev went on. "So far oil and gas extraction in the region is not being limited by the resources of the bowels."

"Tyumen oilmen are now engaged in a drive to produce a million tons of oil and a billion cubic metres of gas every 24 hours, and this is not yet the limit for the Tyumen deposits," Kremnev said in conclusion.

PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION OF OIL PIPELINES VIEWED

PM021335 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, signed to press on 19 October carries on page 2, under the headline "Development of Pipeline Transportation," a 1,800-word unattributed "Review" noting the importance of pipelines as a rapid, low-loss, reliable and flexible means of transporting oil, gas and other items. The article details pipeline projects to be implemented in the current 5-year plan and the resultant tasks facing industry and science. "The pace of work is increasing," the article declares. "At the same time organizations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises are still not making full use of internal reserves for improving production efficiency and work quality. Executive discipline is not at the proper level in certain subunits. As a result a number of important national economic capacities provided for by this year's January-September plan have not been commissioned. The 9-month target was not fulfilled in terms of the volume of commodity construction output. Glavtruboprovodstroy and the Soyuzgazpromstroy association performed particularly poorly.

"There is a lag in the construction of underwater crossings for main gas pipelines (the Soyuzpodvodtruboprovodstroy association) and also power lines and electrochemical protective agents for pipelines (Glavneftegazelektropetsstroy). Many trusts are being slow to reorganize their activity to improve economic work and to make thrifty use of all types of resources. These shortcomings can and must be eliminated in the shortest possible time.

"The experience accumulated by the builders of main oil and gas pipelines, their high level of technical equipment and the concern with which they are surrounded are a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the party's targets for the development of pipeline transportation in the 11th 5-Year Plan."

ARMENIAN GASIFICATION COMMITTEE FORMED

PM021509 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has transformed the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Gasification into the Armenian SSR Republic State Committee for Gasification.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Rafik Tatevosovich Shakhbazyan chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Gasification.

OUTPUT OF FROZEN PRODUCE TO BE INCREASED

PM301353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "IZVESTIYA's Effectiveness: A New Sector Being Created"]

[Text] The USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming comment on the article "Harvest Protected by Cold." Measures are being taken to sharply increase production of quick-frozen produce in the country. An essentially new sector of industry, whose enterprises are equipped with the most sophisticated equipment, will be created over the next few years.

The USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming believe that the article (No 174) correctly reflects the present state of affairs regarding the production of quick-frozen fruit and vegetables, as well as the reasons why this production is being held up.

A number of comprehensive measures are being taken with a view to sharply increasing production of the aforesaid produce. They are designed to ensure the creation of an essentially new sector of industry in the country. In 1985 production of quick-frozen produce is to total 70,500 tons. Measures are also being planned to create a continuous chain of refrigeration for sales of produce through stores in the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming system. Work is currently being carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances to produce equipment for freezing, wrapping and packing produce. In addition, the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan provides for capital investments to create a large-capacity complete enterprise for the production of quick-frozen fruit [plody i frukty], equipped with very sophisticated imported equipment.

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ARMENIA -- The irrigation system in the Armenian SSR has developed under Soviet rule. At present, there are approximately 400 waterpump stations, 1,500 canals each 16,00 km long, and 58 huge cisterns in Armenia. It is expected that 16 new tank steamers will be constructed, 45,000 hectares of fertile land expanded and new irrigation systems throughout 95,000 hectares of land established over the next 5 years. Great efforts are being made to renovate the dry and salty lands. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 81 GF]